

U.S. seeks Iraqi 'clarification'

AMMAN (R) — The United States is asking Iraq for "urgent clarification" of President Saddam Hussein's claim that his country has developed a sophisticated American electronic device said to be capable of launching a nuclear weapon. "We are certainly interested in knowing where these weapons came from and what their intentions are," said Richard Boucher, the State Department's deputy spokesman. "We have not confirmed the role of Iraq as a supplier that would be useful in a nuclear military programme," Boucher said, adding that the export of such devices in Iraq would violate U.S. law. He said U.S. Ambassador to Iraq George H. W. Bush asked for urgent clarification of Hussein's comments. "Boucher said it is impossible to tell from television pictures of the Iraqi leader's appearance whether the two devices displayed were in fact weapons, or nuclear triggering devices. But he added: "We will take whatever action is necessary to make sure U.S. laws are enforced."

Jordan Times

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Giacomelli due here today

AMMAN (I.T.) — United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees Commissioner-General Giorgio Giacomelli arrives here today for a three-day visit after which he will proceed to the occupied territories, informed sources said Wednesday.

Jordan to get \$15m IDB loan

AMMAN (R) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) has approved a total of \$49.6 million to finance development and trade in six member states, including \$15 million for Jordan. A statement by the Saudi Arabia-based IDB said Jordan will get \$5 million to finance imports of cotton from an IDB member state and \$10 million to finance crude oil imports from Saudi Arabia.

First batch of pilgrims in Jeddah

JEDDAH (AP) — The first batch of overseas Muslims making the annual Hajj to the Holy City of Mecca arrived Wednesday on two ships from India and Pakistan. Officials at the Red Sea port of Jeddah said that 9,562 pilgrims from India disembarked from one ship, and 1,271 Pakistanis from another. The culmination of the Hajj falls in early July this year.

Iran says accord reached with U.S.

NICOSIA (R) — Iran said Wednesday it had reached agreement with the United States on a number of financial disputes dating from the revolution in 1979. Tehran Radio quoted a statement by Iran's mission to the U.S. claims' tribunal in the Hague as saying under two separate agreements Iran would pay the United States a total of \$105 million to settle more than 3,100 claims. It quoted Ali Nobari, Iran's representative to the tribunal, as saying the deal, yet to be ratified by the tribunal, had nothing to do with American hostages held in Lebanon.

7 killed, 16 injured in Srinagar battles

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

SRINAGAR (R) — Seven civilians were killed and 16 injured Wednesday in street battles in the northern city of Srinagar between Indian security forces and separatist militants, police and hospital sources said. Militants threw grenades in a bold mid-day attack, injuring two paramilitary police in sandbagged bunkers in the city's Lal Chowk market, police said.

Locusts sighted in north Oman

MUSCAT (AP) — The air force went into action Wednesday in support of desert locust combat operations in northern Oman, where the season's first sightings of the crop-threatening insect were reported from the Arabian Peninsula. Aerial spraying by the sultanate's air force on the Batinah coast and eastern Sharqiya region would bring the situation under control by Friday, Agriculture Department Director Ahmad Al Hinai said. He said Alfalfa was the main crop under attack and agriculture department fieldworkers were fighting from the ground to contain the growing threat to farm crops.

De Klerk in Paris

PARIS (AP) — South African President F.W. de Klerk arrived Wednesday on the first stop of an 18-day European tour viewed by his government as a major step away from decades of international isolation. Buoyed by a breakthrough in black-white negotiations at home, de Klerk plans to meet with presidents and prime ministers in nine European countries — the most extensive tour by a South African leader since the National Party took power in 1948. He is to confer Thursday with French President Francois Mitterrand, who shunned P.W. Botha — de Klerk's predecessor — when Botha came to France to visit cemeteries of South African soldiers killed in the world wars.

CBJ reserves stand at \$490m

Amount includes \$20m received from UAE and \$100 as Gulf's deposits, governor says
100% writeoff for Petra, Jordan Gulf shares
Expatriate remittances seen at \$750-\$800m

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Writer



Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi

had given \$10 million and other official sources said Jordan received \$13 million from aid agencies.

Nabulsi affirmed that \$350 million of the CBJ reserves represented 35 per cent of public deposits in foreign currency held by commercial banks. CBJ regulations stipulate that all commercial banks deposit 35 per cent of the foreign exchange deposits of their clients with the Central Bank.

Nabulsi dismissed assertions that this amount "constituted a loan to the Central Bank" from the commercial banking sector.

"This is the money of the Jordanians, whether held by the Central Bank or the commercial

banks," he said. "It is also part of Jordan's reserves; (it is) not the money of the commercial banks."

"In fact, we are not using legislation which allows us to expropriate 100 per cent of foreign currency deposits of Jordanians with commercial banks," he said. "Furthermore, the banks are getting full interest on the deposit with the Central Bank."

The CBJ governor briefly reviewed the monetary developments related to foreign currency reserves in the one year since the assumed office. "One year ago, we were in the red," he said.

"Foreign exchange reserves were less than zero since the Central Bank had spent \$150 million of (the mandatory) commercial bank deposits in addition to another \$60 million borrowed against (CBJ) gold (reserves)."

During the one year since then, "we not only made up (for the shortfall) but also registered, at the highest point about three months back, \$500 million in reserves," he said.

Jordan also paid an amount of between \$150 million to \$160 million in arrears of interest in foreign debts in the first quarter of this year, he added.

Remittances expected to rise

Nabulsi said homeward remittances by Jordanian expatriates

(Continued on page 5)

Egypt pursues efforts to clear hurdles for summit

Egypt backs Baghdad summit

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has backed a plan for an emergency Arab summit in the Iraqi capital Baghdad, despite fierce Syrian opposition, Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported Wednesday.

The two officials, however, confirmed that it deals with efforts to convene the summit.

Mubarak said earlier Egypt supports calls for extraordinary Arab summit despite differences over the proposed venue, Baghdad.

"There might be some difficulties. But we are for the summit anyway," Mubarak told reporters accompanying Prince Abdulah Tuesday night.

"We hope the summit will come and that the Arabs will get

(Continued on page 5)

Labour infighting flares over idea for new alliance

TEL AVIV (AP) — A bitter debate erupted Wednesday in Shimon Peres' centre-left Labour Party over whether to drop demands that a new government endorse U.S. peace proposals and forge a ruling alliance with the right-wing Likud bloc.

The infighting was fuelled by a renewed power struggle between Peres, the party's chairman, and his intra-party rival Yitzhak Rabin, a former prime minister.

At the heart of the controversy was a seven-point proposal for a new joint Labour-Likud coalition. It was drawn up by the National Religious Party and was backed by Rabin and his supporters.

In the proposal, a copy of which was obtained by the Associated Press, Labour conditions a new alliance with Likud Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on achieving parity in the cabinet, which currently has 26 seats.

It calls for striking to Israel's plan to hold elections in the occupied territories. But the proposal falls short of previous

insistence that the cabinet approve U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's plan for holding an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue.

The document said "the national unity government (should) be based on the guidelines of the outgoing government, the peace plan ratified by the government on May 14, 1989, and the cabinet's decision of Nov. 6, 1989" to seek clarifications from Baker.

Shamir's failure to ratify Baker's proposals was the reason Peres forced a parliamentary vote of no confidence which toppled the Labour-Likud alliance March 15.

Labour doves said they considered it unthinkable to reverse their stand. They vowed to torpedo final approval once the proposal comes up for a vote in the party's leadership bureau.

"I think this means we are giving up the peace process. We always said we would put first and that was why we tried to form a new government," Labour parliament member

Haim Ramon said in an interview.

Ezer Weizman, a former defence minister who has urged Israel to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), bristled over the proposal while speaking to colleagues in the Knesset dining room.

"We have to quit making a mockery of ourselves before the entire world," Weizman was heard saying by an AP reporter.

Peres quickly distanced himself from the paper even though the agreement reportedly won the approval of party leaders.

"In my opinion, we have no consolidated proposal. These are only questions and corrections," he said on Israel Radio.

Rabin, who had a hand in drafting the proposal, lashed out at Peres and his supporters. He said a "dirty trick" had been played on the party by Peres' faction which had brought down the alliance without lining up enough support to form a Labour-led government.

Former deputy finance minister Yossi Beilin, who worked on the emergency spending plan, said it was based on estimates of 150,000 Soviet immigrants in this fiscal year. Beilin left office, along with other ministers of the centre-left Labour Party when the party's coalition with the right-wing Likud bloc collapsed March 15 in a dispute over a U.S.-backed peace plan.

Asked whether his caretaker cabinet would approve the plan Sunday, Shamir said: "I hope so. If we are convinced that this is the programme that is needed today in the period of big immigration, we will approve it and make an effort to implement it."

The head of the Islamic World League has sent messages to the U.S. and Soviet presidents asking them to help halt the mass influx of Soviet Jews to Israel, the Islamic News Agency said Wednesday.

President George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev have scheduled a summit meeting in the United States beginning at the end of this month.

Abdullah Omar Nasif, secretary general of the Jeddah, Saudi Arabia-based league, said in a message to Gorbachev that he was looking forward to "his personal intervention to stop the exodus which threatens peace and security in the Middle East."

Morocco releases demonstrators

RABAT (R) — Hundreds of Islamic fundamentalists arrested after staging their biggest ever demonstration in Rabat seem to have been released as Morocco moved to combat charges of human rights abuses, lawyers said Wednesday. King Hassan announced the human rights moves six hours after eyewitnesses estimated 2,000 protesters were beaten up near Rabat's main square Tuesday by men in civilian clothes armed with clubs and uniformed paramilitary police. "I cannot know everything... I cannot know exactly what goes on in prison," King Hassan said as he announced the setting up of a 37-member consultative committee on human rights. "On the other hand it is my duty to redress bad situations and render justice to victims of iniquity," he said. "We are exasperated... by all these reports that tend to make believe there are people in prison in Morocco for political reasons." Morocco's so-called political prisoners were in fact subversives, he said.

Klibi said seeking Syria-Iraq compromise formula

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi is seeking a compromise to address the problem over Syrian refusal to attend an Arab summit in Baghdad, sources quoted by Reuters said Wednesday.

The news agency quoted an "official source" close to Klibi's talks with His Majesty King Hussein as saying that a compromise being suggested by the secretary-general would include holding a pre-summit meeting of foreign ministers, as demanded by Syria, but holding it in Baghdad to satisfy Iraq.

"There are guarantees that (Syrian President) Hafez Al Assad would send his foreign minister to attend the ministerial meeting if it is held in Baghdad," the official was quoted as saying.

"Klibi is working on this face-saving formula," the source said. "He is not very optimistic... but will work on it as a reasonable way out from the current Arab stalemate."

"The main concern now is how to guarantee the Arab World behind Iraq, which is now exposed to a hostile campaign, and to chart defence plans that can counter any possible aggression on Arab soil," the King said.

The King, after talks on Monday with Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ben Abdul Aziz on the summit, proposed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to be held in Baghdad, affirmed that there was no plan to shift the venue for the gathering away from the Iraqi capital.

Qasem held a separate round of talks with Klibi before the Arab League chief's departure from Amman.

Klibi arrived here Tuesday from Damascus after talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on prospects for the proposed summit. He visited Baghdad and held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein last week.

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"The kids are still out there attacking the soldiers with stones, enforcing strikes, putting up (Palestinian) flags all over. But the journalists hardly ever come here so nobody knows about it except us," a Hebron doctor said.

Israelis have killed at least 647 Palestinians since the uprising erupted on Dec. 9, 1987. Palestinians have killed 201 fellow-Arabs suspected of aiding Israel and 44 Jews have died in the revolt.

Journalists on a visit to the West Bank town of Ramallah last week saw little evidence to back Israeli statements that the uprising was running out of steam.

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Security forces in Ramallah last week saw little evidence to back Israeli statements that the uprising was running out of steam.

Roads in the centre were impassable, barricaded by Palestinians with rocks, burning tyres and rubbish bins. Shops were

Hrawi visits Damascus; Aoun blockades LF ports

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Lebanon's President Elias Hrawi met President Hafez Al Assad Wednesday to seek Syrian assistance extending his authority in the war-ravaged country and halting bitter inter-Christian fighting in east Beirut.

In Beirut, rebel general Michel Aoun shelled sea outlets controlled by rival warlord Samir Geagea Wednesday and declared the coast of the Christian enclave off limits to shipping.

Police said at least 20 people were killed and 41 wounded in the savage shelling duels that covered the whole 800-square kilometre enclave.

That raised the overall toll to 792 killed and 2,564 wounded since the showdown for the Christian area broke out Jan. 30.

Police said Aoun's howitzer batteries, deployed in the Mtn mountains north of Beirut, were shelling almost all the enclave's 45-kilometre coastline to block Geagea's supply lines.

Hrawi, making his second official visit to Damascus since his election by Lebanese Muslim and Christian deputies in November, was greeted at the western entrance to the capital by Assad and a 21-gun salute, officials said.

He was accompanied by Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss, and other Lebanese officials who drove from west Beirut.

Kuwait arrests 8 opposition figures over illegal meeting

KUWAIT (AP) — Security men have arrested eight opposition figures for attending an illegal gathering, an Interior Ministry statement said Wednesday.

The statement identified those arrested as Dr. Ahmad Al Khatib, a fiery speechmaker and former parliament members, Abdul Mohsen Al Farhan, owner of the diwania, or meeting hall, in the Rawda neighbourhood, and six others. The meeting was held Tuesday.

"Those arrested are being interrogated as a prelude for referring them to the public prosecution to decide what measures should be taken against them," the Interior Ministry said.

Former members of Kuwait's parliament, apparently stepping up their campaign against the government-decreed Transitional National Council, claimed 20 arrests from a packed diwania Tuesday.

Activists reject the 4-year body, with 50 members to be elected and 25 to be appointed, as unconstitutional.

The arrests took place as reg-

is to press against the interim council, and for the restoration of the fully elected house which was dissolved in 1986. Thirty-two of the previous parliament's 50 members are in the opposition bloc.

The Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdal Sabah had warned against using the halls for political rallies ahead of the National Council elections set for June 10.

"Despite previous warnings by the Interior Ministry against using the diwanias for non-traditional purposes, some citizens still exploit diwanias to call for and convene rallies in violation of the laws," the official statement said.

Accordingly, security men were obliged to apply the law and disperse an illegal rally Tuesday night at the diwania of Abdul Mohsen Al Farhan in the Rawda neighbourhood after the owner

failed to respond to the security men's order to disperse the meeting," it said.

Farhan, Khatib, who was addressing the meeting, and six others were arrested "when they tried to impede security men carrying out their duty," added the statement.

Opposition sources from the so-called "Constitutional Group" said that among those seized Tuesday were Ahmad Al Nafisi and Abdallah Al Nibari. Like Khatib, they are left-leaning politicians.

Speaking on condition they not be named, the sources also claimed that Monday night, former deputy Ahmad Bader was arrested as he left another diwania where he delivered an address against the government plans. Bader is a reputed Muslim fundamentalist.

They quoted Kuwait's Interior Ministry undersecretary, Yousef Al Khorafi, as telling Bader's attorneys that the arrest was made "on suspicion of distribution of leaflets."

The arrests took place as reg-

U.S., Iran make progress in settling financial issues

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States and Iran have made substantial progress in negotiations and are now close to settling some 2,600 small claims against Iran filed by Americans after the 1979 Islamic Revolution, the State Department said.

Department officials said the progress has been made over many months and has no connection to the recent release of two American hostages in Lebanon or to the fate of other U.S. citizens who continue to be held there.

"A package settlement of small claims has been under discussion for some time, and differences have narrowed considerably, but we have not yet closed this matter," said Margaret Tutwiler, the department's chief spokeswoman.

They also insist that the presence of the transitional body means that the constitution remains suspended for the four-year term.

Government officials have been stressing that the constitution will not be infringed upon and that the specified 50-member elected parliament will be duly restored.

Another department official, who commented on condition he not be identified by name, said: "We're close to a settlement now."

Tutwiler noted that the meetings of U.S. and Iranian legal experts have been held roughly once a month since last fall with another meeting set later this month. The United States is represented at the talks at the Hague in the Netherlands by Judge Ahmadi Sofra, the State Department's chief legal adviser.

Tutwiler was twice asked whether the progress in the talks represents a good faith gesture or signal from the administration of President George Bush in an effort to improve relations and

effect the release of all the hostages.

She did not respond directly but said: "The way that I answered it for you was to point out to you that this discussion of a package settlement of small claims has been under discussion for quite some time."

The U.S. official said the talks overall have been "fairly serious, fairly businesslike and devoid of references to the hostages."

On Friday, Tutwiler said it is U.S. policy that "we do not discuss hostages in this forum and we will not discuss hostages in this forum."

The talks center on resolving the claims of U.S. corporations, individuals and the government, each for \$250,000 or less, for property seized, contracts voided and debts unpaid.

For both the United States and Iran, settling the claims would remove an irritant that has endured since the Islamic revolution and the 1981 release of hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

Under the 1981 Algiers Accords, which resolved the hostage crisis, the Iran-United States claims tribunal was established at the Hague to arbitrate claims between the two governments and their citizens.

So far, the tribunal has awarded more than \$1.3 billion to American claimants and about \$130 million to Iranian claimants, according to the State Department.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

UAE leader meets Chinese premier

PEKING (R) — Chinese Premier Li Peng praised visiting President of the United Arab Emirates Sheikh Zaid Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan for developing a mixed economy, the official New China News Agency said Wednesday. Li also lauded his guest for improving the living standards of his people, it said. China unleashed the private sector in the heyday of reform in 1978 but under hardline Marxists like Li have said state industry played a key role in a mixed economy. Sheikh Zaid, who arrived for a five-day visit Monday, said the friendship between the two countries made them "shoulder-to-shoulder brothers." The two leaders discussed furthering trade and economic relations, the agency said. Earlier, Sheikh Zaid laid a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes in Tiananmen Square. Chinese President Yang Shangkun, who visited the United Arab Emirates in December, met Sheikh Zaid Tuesday.

Iran, China call for closer ties

NICOSIA (R) — Iran and China called Wednesday for closer ties and Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said this would counter U.S. "imperialist expansionism." Tehran Radio said Rafsanjani told the Chinese National People's Congress Chairman Wan Li that Iran had at one point feared that China's policies were ill-conceived. "That was when the Americans and Westerners had entered China with hopes for upheavals inside China. Of course it seems now the danger has receded," Rafsanjani said, apparently referring to the harder line adopted by the Chinese leadership since suppression of pro-democracy demonstrators last June. Wan defended China's handling of the unrest, denouncing Washington's "aggressive meddling" over the affair. "There are two yardsticks for human rights in the eyes of the United States and the West," Wan said.

Brazil receives Arafat message

BRASILIA (R) — A senior PLO official said he personally delivered a message Tuesday from PLO leader Yasser Arafat to Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello. Faruk Kadouni, who was on a one-day visit to Brazil as foreign affairs representative and secretary of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, told a news conference that he met Collor de Mello, but he did not disclose what was discussed. The content of Arafat's message to the Brazilian president was also not disclosed. Brazil recognised the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people but has not authorised the PLO to establish diplomatic representation in Brazil.

Iranians warned to abide by dress code

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran's Interior Ministry Tuesday warned all Iranians to strictly abide by the Islamic dress code. Tehran Radio reported. The broadcast, monitored in Nicosia, quoted an official statement as saying all men and women must "avoid use of clothing in public which is against Islamic Law." Tradition dictates that women wear at least a scarf, covering all their hair, and a loose-smock fully covering arms and legs. There are no strict guidelines for men, but shorts are prohibited in Iran. "All boutiques, shops, offices, beauty salons, restaurants, hotels, clinics and all other public places" must abide by the dress code, the statement warned. It said that all violators of the code will be picked up by agents of the committees, Iran's main law enforcement agency. The statement advised the public to report all violators, but not to take the matter into their own hands.

Afghan 'gunslinger' shoots, stabs four

NICOSIA (AP) — Four people, two of them Afghans, were shot and stabbed with a knife in the Iranian capital, Tehran. The Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Tuesday. The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said the incident occurred Saturday. It said all the injured were taken to hospital, but did not mention their condition. It said an Afghan "gunslinger" still at large, had shot and stabbed two of his compatriots in central Tehran, and injured two Iranian passers-by. IRNA said seven empty gun shells were found at the site in Mowlavi Street.

Turkey: Amnesty report seems strained, outdated

ANKARA (R) — Turkey said Wednesday that at first look an Amnesty International statement alleging torture and other human rights abuses continued unabated in the country seemed strained and out of date.

"This report seems to be a photostat copy of the previous one," Foreign Ministry spokesman Murat Sungar said of a statement issued by the London-based human rights group earlier Wednesday.

"One can sense a forced aspect (in it). It is being examined carefully but the report gives the impression that great efforts have been made to find points to criticize," Sungar said.

Amnesty accused the Turkish government of failing to carry out a programme to improve its human rights record.

The Turkish government published proposed safeguards against rights abuses six months ago but routine torture of prisoners, including children, was still widespread, it said.

The treatment of prisoners violated a United Nations convention against torture and inhuman punishment which Turkey ratified in 1988, it said.

Torture and human rights abuses in Turkey must stop and the government should not only act on its proposals but also extend them so Turkey complies with the full range of international standards protecting human rights," it said.

Ankara denies systematic use of torture in its jails but says all individual cases are carefully investigated.

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

16:30 Koran

16:45 Children's programme

17:15 Religious

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Prime Minister Mudar Badran Wednesday meets with Minister of Water and Irrigation Daoud

Badran warns of water pollution, urges measures for combatting it

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Wednesday instructed the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to put an end to the pollution of the environment and underground water resources in the Kingdom, particularly in the Jerash district where, he said, the pollution is caused by the wastewater treatment plant there.

"More touching that water is considered harmful to public health," the Prime Minister pointed out.

He said that the Jordan Valley Authority should reduce the cost of land used by local residents for such plants is not contaminated and does not cause harm to public health," the Prime Minister said during a visit at the Ministry of Water and Irrigation.

"The government will not be lenient with any officials responsible for the wastewater treatment plants should these be found to have harmed public health in any area of Jordan and will refer those officials to court for trial," Badran warned during his meeting with Minister of Water and Irrigation Daoud Khalaf and senior ministry officials.

Discussions at the meeting dwelt on ways to solve problems related to the wastewater treatment plants with the help of a special team of technicians who can follow specific procedures in this regard.

The Prime Minister instructed the ministry to set up such a team in cooperation with the Ministry

of Health and said that vegetables vendors along the Jerash road should be stopped from the practice of cleaning and washing their produce with contaminated water coming out from the wastewater plant in Jerash.

"More touching that water is considered harmful to public health," the Prime Minister pointed out.

He said that the Jordan Valley Authority should reduce the cost of land used by local residents for such plants is not contaminated and does not cause harm to public health," the Prime Minister said during a visit at the Ministry of Water and Irrigation.

The Prime Minister said nearly 50 per cent of the water running in the network is lost, largely due to the damaged pipes.

The Ministry of Water and Irrigation possesses equipment and special teams who can conduct repairs on the networks and stop the leakage not only in Jerash but also along networks in other parts of the Kingdom," the Prime Minister said.

Badran asked that the Ministry of Water and Irrigation reconsider an earlier decision of imposing a ban on licences for people wishing to drill artesian wells in the water basins of the Kingdom especially in the South. Instead, he said, proper studies of various areas should precede this procedure.

The Prime Minister urged the

ministry to build canals to carry water to small size agricultural projects for human settlements near the wadis and river courses.

The Prime Minister said special attention should be given to the southern Jordan Valley regions where local farmers had set up agricultural projects despite the harsh environment there.

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Minister of Industry and Trade Ziad Faris Wednesday opens the construction materials fair (Petra photo).

Exhibition on construction materials opens in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A range of products from 64 Jordanian firms and factories specialising in construction materials were displayed Wednesday at the Amman international fair centre in Marj Al Hamam district west of Amman.

The five-day fair has been organised by the Jordanian Commercial Centres Corporation (JCCC) which is affiliated to the Ministry of Industry and Trade; it was opened by Minister of Industry and Trade Ziad Faris who stood in for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

According to Maher Arabyat,

the fair's director, materials like glass, cement, brick, wires and cables, metal pipes, paint, nails, radiators, boilers, solar heaters, marble tiles, fibre glass, doors and shutters, were among the products on display.

The Housing Corporation, the Urban Development Department, the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) cooperated in organising the fair, according to Arabyat.

The fair is intended as part of a national programme to promote the sale of Jordanian products here and abroad," said Arabyat.

According to Maher Arabyat,

the minister toured various sections and was told that a total of JD 112.3 million in capital is invested in the construction materials industry in Jordan which employ more than 6,000 workers.

The construction industries in Jordan account for 13.2 per cent of the total national industry, and employs 12.4 per cent of the total national workforce," according to Arabyat.

He said that Jordan's 1988 exports of construction material amounted to JD 1.2 million or 3.8 per cent of Jordan's total exports and increased to JD 15 million in 1989.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- Art exhibition by Houria Al Iraqi at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- Exhibition of traditional industries and handicrafts displaying rugs, knit-wear, traditional costumes and brass works at Madaba Resthouse.
- Exhibition of paintings and sculptures by five Jordanian artists at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation (10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.)

THEATRE

- English play entitled "The Brodies' Family" at the Royal Cultural Centre (Friday at 8:00 p.m.)

FILM

- Feature film entitled "Who Framed Roger Rabbit" at the American Centre - 7:00 p.m.

JD 22m collected in customs

By Isam Qadman

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Central Customs Department in Amman Wednesday reported a total of JD 22,818,539 were collected in customs duty in the Kingdom in the past month.

The sum registered JD 5,031,559 more than the customs duty figures of April 1989, according to a department official.

According to the official, taxes and other fees collected during April 1990 amounted to JD 16,365,524 up from JD 12,883,377 in April 1989.

He said the Value Added Tax (VAT) last month registered an increase of JD 1,211,210 over the total collected tax in the same month of 1989.

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CAEU stresses need for Arab cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting opened at the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Union (CAEU) discussing ways to consolidate economic cooperation among the Arab states.

The 10-member committee which represents the CEAU members will review a bi-annual report by the council's Secretary-General Hassan Ibrahim and pave the way for a meeting in Amman next month by ministers of industry and trade in the Arab World.

The Liyan delegate, who chaired the meeting, called on Arab states to uphold the CEAU's agreement and to contribute towards cementing ties between the three Arab economic groups: the Arab Cooperation

Council, the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Maghreb Union.

Ibrahim, who addressed the meeting, said the Arab countries have no alternative but to promote their inter-economic cooperation in view of the fast world developments.

Current economic problems facing the Arab states, he said, can be overcome through a common Arab market and programmes that pave the way for economic integration in the Arab World.

Delegates attending the two-day meeting came from Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Libya, Mauritania, Egypt and South Yemen.

Anti drug society set up

AMMAN (Petra) — A pan-Arab society designed to spread awareness among Arab citizens against the use of dangerous drugs has been registered with the Ministry of Social Development in Jordan, according to an official announcement.

It said the society came into being following a recommendation by the Arab interior ministers' council meeting which had requested Arab states to set up similar societies at the national level to spread awareness among the youth against the use of drugs.

The society will have a board of trustees and will have active, affiliated and honorary members. Honorary members could come from various professional unions, public organisations and private institutions which provide support for the society's activities and programmes.

Society sources said its constituent assembly will hold their first meeting Tuesday to elect a board of directors who will supervise the implementation of the society's programmes.

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USAID workshop expects stronger market economy

By Nur Sadi
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In a move to improve and enhance the private sector, not only throughout the Middle East region, but worldwide, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has organised a "USAID development workshop," the topic of a three-day conference that ended Wednesday. The workshop was attended by USAID staff and representatives from Jordan, Egypt, Pakistan, Morocco, Tunis, Oman and the United States.

Hence the significance of the workshop, where a give and take attitude ruled the atmosphere.

"USAID has exposed many issues such as plans for the improvement of the private sector, ways to improve open markets, and how to expand our profits," some participants at the workshop said.

According to John Blackton, USAID deputy assistant administrator in Asia, Near East and Europe, the workshop enabled the participants to share ideas and explore ways in which prospects of economic change can meet the challenge of a multipolar, market-oriented, global economy in the 1990's. He said that USAID "would provide financial and policy support to restructuring the regional economies away from central planning towards a stronger private sector and more open market," and look into the success of business, exports, banking.

Because Jordan has come the furthest in terms of infrastructure, USAID chosen Jordan among the region's countries to hold the workshop. "We were very impressed by the way Jordan has created the correct environment for development and open market," Blackton commented.

The workshop was seen as very useful and successful by many participants of the region.

One of the main issues that was tackled was the challenge of the 90's that would affect world markets, which would be followed up as part of USAID's goal.

According to John Blackton, USAID director of private sector development office in Asia, Near East and Europe, the workshop highlighted the need to raise the standard of living, by freeing the economies from public sector control and identifying issues to meet the goals of the private sectors.

Blackton pointed out in an address to the workshop that "the increasing importance of economic well-being to people around the world suggests that long-term stability — as well as democratic liberalisation and the expansion of national and individual wealth — is best advanced by unlocking the economic potential of free markets."

Blackton concluded: "Having workshops such as this one will help build strong market economies in developing regions throughout the world. The outcome was to better market programmes through the early 90's and to expose and discuss ideas that would lead to effective economic development."

He said the Value Added Tax (VAT) last month registered an increase of JD 1,211,210 over the total collected tax in the same month of 1989.

This comes at a time when market based economies and private sector growth is progressing worldwide.



Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi Wednesday holds talks with Fernando

Perpina, secretary-general of the Spanish Foreign Ministry (Petra photo)

Spanish, Jordanian officials hold talks on Euro-Arab cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem said Wednesday that Jordan was keen on giving momentum to the Euro-Arab dialogue based on historical ties between the two sides and the mutual benefits and continued cooperation towards construction and prosperity.

Speaking at a meeting with the visiting secretary-general of the Spanish Foreign Ministry Fernando

Perpina, Qasem said that mutual cooperation between Europe and the Arab World can have most positive results, serving the interests of the European and the United Nations Security Council.

He reviewed Spanish-Jordanian ties with Perpina and discussed the situation in the Middle East region.

The Spanish official praised the role played by Jordan, led by His

Majesty King Hussein

Jordan Times

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Distractions don't work

MANY Jordanians have been appalled by the Interior Ministry's recent decision to ban male hairdressers catering to women. But what exactly is the aim of such a bad decision? It appears as though the hairdressers had not been given any reasons for such an arbitrary measure, since it was not reported in the press.

A lot of women in the country visit their hairdressers only once or twice a year, so such a decision is not going to affect them. But most should or do care about the implications of such a ban on the democratic experiment in Jordan. Such a decision is a violation of civil liberties and totally contradicts the democracy that is supposed to take its course in the Kingdom. Not only that, but it is also obvious that such a ban will lead to other decisions that will limit the freedom of individuals for no reason other than to cater to the whims of some religious or conservative groups in the country which do not represent the majority of the population.

It appears as though the decision, trivial as it may appear, was perhaps aimed at distracting the Jordanians from real issues that are facing our people and country. Why hasn't there been any solid talk and debate about finding real and practical and immediate solutions to our economic woes and other problems by those who advocate such measures? If the religious blocs in parliament promised their constituents to attempt to end corruption, solve totally our economic crisis and liberate Palestine, why are they lobbying for trivial matters that limit personal freedoms and do nothing positive in return? Is drilling into such issues and personal matters going to improve our national economy or liberate Palestine?

Another important question has then to be asked: Why is the government making such concessions, as it appears to so many, to those who are considered "the only organised political body in and out of Parliament" but who in no way represent the majority of Jordanians in and out of Parliament?

It is about time the government sees more clearly the real issues that face the country. There is a whole population out here that believes in real democracy, personal freedoms, civil liberties and the freedom of choice as guaranteed by the Constitution and the body of our laws. And it is about time to turn all attention on finding solutions to our pressing problems rather than focus minds on trivial issues that do not deserve to be on the agenda in the first place.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Dwelling again on the topic of an Arab summit, Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Wednesday said that it is meant not to solve differences among Arab capitals, but rather to chart plans for the defence of the Arab order. Not one single Arab country can confront and beat off the multinational conspiracy being hatched against the Arab Nation at present, and not one Arab state can by itself fend off all the dangers posed to the whole Arab Nation, said the paper. The Jewish immigration into Palestine, the threat to Iraq and Jordan and the continued occupation of Arab land in Palestine, said the paper, should rally the Arabs to meet at the summit level and deal with this dangerous situation. The Jewish immigration by itself constitutes a flagrant aggression on the Arabs because it threatens to swallow up their lands and endangers their existence, the paper continued. It said that the Arab masses look forward with seriousness to the coming summit which should have far-reaching goals and should unite the Arabs for the common cause.

Writing in Al Ra'i, columnist Salah Abdul Samad voiced concern over the plight of the Palestinian students at Jordanian universities. The writer notes that these students have now lost all financial resources from their parents in the occupied Arab territories and hope to get urgent help from organisations operating in the Kingdom. Abdul Samad says that the national popular committee for supporting the Palestinian intifada is the most qualified body to offer such help under these circumstances because this committee has been gearing its efforts to back the Palestinian people under Israeli rule. The Palestinian students living in Jordan are part of the intifada, and are bound to return to Palestine to serve the Palestinian people following their studies in Jordan, the writer notes. He says that it is only fair and just that the committee should come to the aid of these students on humanitarian and nationalistic grounds.

Al Dustour daily on Wednesday commented on Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's response to the anti-Iraqi campaigns in the West through a speech in Baghdad in which he reveals that Iraq has now acquired a sample of an American electronic device which Washington had said could be used as a trigger for nuclear weapons. The president's speech constitutes a source of pride for all Arab masses who see in Iraq a country with absolute self-confidence of its ability to lend support and assistance to the whole Arab Nation thanks to its military capacity, the paper noted. In his speech, the Iraqi president made it clear that Iraq does not intend to launch war nor to manufacture nuclear weapons, but it is rather prepared to defend Arab soil with all means available to it, the paper noted. It said that the speech can only fill the hearts of the Arab people with pride and re-establish self-confidence and enhance Arab dignity.

The cold war is over and everybody lost

By Dr. Hyke Tromp

The writer is professor of political science at the University of Groningen, The Netherlands. The article is reprinted from the Belgrade-based *Review of International Affairs*.

Unless it is resurrected by artificial respiration, the cold war is over. Nobody won. Everybody lost.

The Soviet Union and its satellites are faced with stagnation, pollution, corruption, criminology, unemployment, alcoholism, illiteracy, and an increasing national debt.

The United States and its allies are faced with stagnation, pollution, corruption, criminality, unemployment, drug-abuse, illiteracy and an increasing national debt.

Both sides in the cold war have secretly dumped industrial, chemical and nuclear waste on their own soil, contaminating the air, polluting the water and poisoning their territory in order to defend it.

Both sides in the cold war have overstretched their economies as well as the social structures of their societies. The USSR now is in a state of poverty usually only found in Third World countries. The USA now is a state with a foreign debt unsurpassed by any other country.

Both parties have cut down instead of increased expenditures for education and social welfare in order to pay for the research, development, production and deployment of new generations of weapons-systems. In consequence, they are now faced over means of mass destruction of the one or the other manufacturer. There is not one state who cannot get loans to buy the outdated equipment of the superpowers for defending their "democracy" (vir-

tually nonexistent) or their "independence" (completely nonexistent). Non-state actors varying from terrorists to ethnic groups have a virtually unlimited access to weapons of all kinds. The weapons trade is one of the most profitable. In an "Armed America" more than 30,000 citizens are annually killed by these weapons during what is officially called the longest peace in recent history.

Ending the cold war is a difficult process. It seems now to have taken the form of a revolution from above. It had been a revolution from above because a revolution from the bottom would never succeed. It is a revolution, because it involves changing foundations instead of appearances (however, it has to be a revolution in thinking and in perceiving and interpreting reality — which is the real revolution, because it requires giving up the belief in basic but unrealistic assumptions about the structure of the world and the nature of its occupants. Such basic assumptions concern where the threat to peace comes from and how it should be countered, what military power and the use of political violence might achieve, and generally, that nuclear deterrence assures eternal peace. Changing such beliefs comes closest to what a conversion is in religion. It might require the social change following the transfer of power from one generation to another, from the cohort of octogenarians to the cohort of fifty years old, as happened in the Soviet Union. In the meantime, ideological and doctrinal debates will lead to chaos and uncertainty. Politics will be characterised by oscillations and counteractions around old and new basic assumptions and the perceived consequences for the conduct of policy. Social unrest,

upheavals, secession movements and right — and left-wing fringes and sects will dominate the scene. All of them will have easy access to all kinds of weaponry. If they feel the need they will use it to demonstrate how just, righteous or serious they are, following the example not by states in the history of the anarchical states system. Whatever happens: peace will not break out, even if the direct threat of nuclear war between the superpowers will have become a nightmare of the past.

No military option

still, there is no rationality any more in pursuing political goals by military means. The record of the past century is disastrous.

Whoever declared war, started war or relied on military means for achieving political goals, has discovered that the costs always surpass the benefits — if he ever survived his decision to go to war, politically or physically. Only in exceptional cases there has been a clear victory. There was never a clear benefit, not even for the victor. Many actors have been destroyed by the war they started for some limited goal. The German empire, the Austrian-Hungarian empire, the Ottoman Empire, the Russian empire, all main actors in the first world war, didn't exist any more when that war ended; their chiefs of state having been forced to abdicate or not being overthrown or murdered. War as a political instrument has become a completely unreliable tool. Japan and Germany were defeated in the second world war. Only a few decades later, they emerged

again as world powers, if not in a military sense. The results of war have become completely unpredictable: the war over the Falklands between Argentina and England was officially noted down as a British victory. However, it gave democracy to Argentina, and Mrs. Thatcher to England.

Contrary to still vehemently held beliefs and assumptions underlying the policymaking process, the main instrument of power is economic power. Only in exceptional cases, in backward countries, or by repressive politicians, war is still seen and applied in the Clausewitzian sense of a continuation of politics with other means — and even then, usually only in internal conflicts.

That does not mean that there is peace — even if war has always been exceptional. Because it is so exceptional, it gets tremendous coverage in papers and history books. However, the number of annual casualties of war probably does not exceed now the number of traffic casualties on a world scale (more than 500,000 in 1988). Of a world population of more than 5 billion, the number of people involved in or actually fighting a war is negligible. As a cause of death, war might range last.

Still, peace is not to be equated with the absence of war. War is only of the strategies in which political violence is applied. It concerns the specific case where states are using armed, uniformed and trained men to decide an issue by force, sometimes even according to previously agreed rules and laws. The use of violence for political purposes, however, is not limited to states. In a different form.

These developments may change the scope of peace and disarmament research, but not its purpose. Preventing political violence remains the main issue. Essential is the description and analysis of the causes of political violence, and the prescription of what should be done to prevent the escalation of violence. This encompasses more than the simple counting of weapons systems, predicting technological improvements and assessing consequences for military strategy, which is actually the field of "strategic studies". It requires much more difficult studies and analyses of the state of human society on all dimensions: cultural, psychological, sociological, economical.

Peace and disarmament research is not over, when the cold war ends.

Domestic situation seethes in pre-election Romania

By George Jahn
The Associated Press

BUCHAREST, Romania's political fabric is a crazy patchwork as the country prepares for its first free elections in more than 50 years. Voters seem frustrated and confused by a volley of issues and a jostling array of interest groups unleashed by the fall of the Ceausescu regime.

In Bucharest, supporters of interim President Ion Iliescu are pitted against anti-Communist critics who consider Iliescu a tool of Moscow and want him to resign before the May 20 national elections.

A round-the-clock rally of anti-Iliescu people began April 22 has transformed downtown University Square into a self-declared "Communist-free zone."

Up to 10,000 people have gathered to applaud nationally known personalities and workers from the provinces for their de-

mands that Iliescu step down because of alleged Communist sympathies.

Such acts have provoked at least one major counter-rally and rumours that the provisional government might use force to break up the protest in University Square.

The rally has been largely peaceful, but many Bucharest residents seem worried. They have been traumatised by decades of brutal Communist rule and hundreds of killings in the bloody December revolution that toppled dictator Nicolae Ceausescu.

There have been reports of politically motivated violence in

Knobs of gesticulating people form every day on the perimeters of University Square to argue about Iliescu — who was a senior Communist party official under

Ceausescu before he was deposed in the early 1970s. Iliescu's supporters call him Romania's saviour; opponents accused him of scheming to reintroduce Communist rule after the elections.

Such confrontations are won by whoever yells loudest.

"People here in the square hate Iliescu because he wants us to live in darkness," a black-haired woman shouted boarishly as she thrust her face towards an Iliescu supporter.

He doesn't want to keep Romania in darkness," her interlocutor retorted heatedly. "He wants to create a bright Romania."

Another woman suddenly joined the fray, her arm sweeping the people in the square behind her. "How can Romania become a prosperous country, if people camp outside like this without working?" she asked.

Some provincial cities also have been gripped by the mood of fear, suspicion and near-violence — most recently on April

29, when tens of thousands of Iliescu critics took to the streets in Timisoara, Dej and the port city of Constanta.

In Romania's less populated rural regions, horse carts remain the main mode of transport and people wait up to a week for telephone calls abroad. Rumours are accepted as fact by many with no access to television and unable to read newspapers.

"Is it true that the revolution has broken out in the capital?" asked a brightly-dressed gypsy woman hawking black-market cigarettes in Tecuci, a Moldavian town 250 kilometres northeast of Bucharest.

Ethnic tensions of a different sort continue to heat emotions in Transylvania to the West. Historic rivalries between Romanians and Transylvania's large ethnic Hungarian minority exploded into the worst violence since the revolution in March.

At least six people were killed on the streets of Trigă Mures, 300 kilometres northwest of Bucharest, and 300 were injured before the army re-established order.

Many Romanians who deplored the Trigă Mures violence said it was brought on by the ethnic Hungarians' alleged attempts to wrest control of Transylvania and rejoin it with Hungary.

Embittered representatives of Romania's 2.2 million Hungarians deny such intentions, saying their struggle for full minority rights is being suppressed, as it was under Ceausescu.

Uneasy peace has prevailed in Transylvania since March. But the feeling is widespread that ethnic hostilities continue to ferment and could lead to violence around the elections.

Political and ethnic tensions are not the only sources of potential unrest.

Part of Iliescu's popularity rests on his government's ability to date to provide relative plenty after years of privation that contributed to Ceausescu's overthrow.

LETTERS

Jerusalem belongs to all

The following Letter to the Editor appeared in The New York Times' issue of May 5, 1990.

TEDDY Kolleck's article on the Op-Ed Page of The New York Times (April 15, 1990) rather less-than-subtly celebrates the fact that the pro-Israel lobby in the United States enjoys the ability to persuade top American officials to retract statements that displease Israeli leaders. The mayor of Jerusalem also seems to take pride in the fact that Washington has now adopted the "right" stance on Jerusalem.

Nevertheless, Mayor Kolleck's talk of a unified Jerusalem remaining the eternal capital of Israel sounds ominous to the hundreds of millions of Muslims and Christians who have a deep attachment to Jerusalem, and who take a legitimate interest in its status. Similarly, Mr. Kolleck's remarks about Israel "protecting the holy places for Jews, Christians and Muslims alike," sound surrealistic.

It is not insignificant that at the moment when Mr. Kolleck was penning his thoughts, the Israeli government was financing the occupation of St. John's Hospice in Jerusalem by Jewish fundamentalists. The attitudes — and indeed even actions — of some of these fundamentalists often mirror those of some members of the government itself.

Mr. Kolleck's article is especially ironic considering the damage and destruction inflicted by Israeli occupation forces on Muslim and Christian places of worship.

Mr. Kolleck seems to be an artful practitioner of Orwellian double-speak. He asserts that the Arab population of Jerusalem has grown under Israeli annexation — annexation which the mayoral gibly calls "redrawing of municipal boundaries" — from 70,000 to 150,000. This doubling of population did not result from a dramatically high birth rate among Arabs, nor from a sudden influx of Arabs desirous of enjoying Israeli benevolence. The sad reality behind the demographics is the incorporation into municipal Jerusalem of more than 20 per cent of the total area of the West Bank.

We Jordanian believe that Jerusalem is too important to be the capital of any one state, least of all Israel. The right of Jews to worship in Jerusalem certainly cannot be denied. But it is also the right of Muslims and Christians — also People of the Book, like the Jews — to enjoy unhindered access to holy places in Jerusalem.

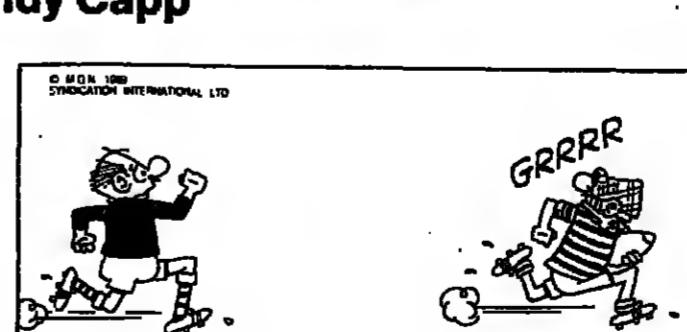
The international consensus rejecting Israel's unilateral annexation of Jerusalem is predicated on justice and morality. We realise that Israel is an important country in the view of America and Americans. But public perceptions in the U.S. about issues pertaining to justice and fairness mustn't be allowed to be continually shaped and re-shaped by clever lobbyists, however powerful, nor by influential office-holders, however glib, such as Teddy Kolleck.

Salahem Abdul Hadi
Press Secretary to
Crown Prince Hassan

Mutt'n'Jeff



Andy Capp



Peanuts



JPJ, the file

Jordan Times

WEEKENDER

Published Every Thursday

Thursday, May 10 A

Rana Hajjar Ismail —

Mother, —

By Hans Darwazah

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Like most working mothers, Rana Hajjar Ismail has to work out the precise fine line that divides her time between being a wife, a mother and a working artist.

According to Ismail she began with oil paintings on gold and silver leaves, then she started experimenting on a sort of paste that she sculpted. After one year of experimenting she found a for-

mula she was satisfied with and proceeded to refine her work. She has now been working on commercial scale for one year.

Unlike most working mothers, Ismail has the advantage of working at home which enables her to set her own hours, thus giving her husband and three year old son their fair share of her time.

Like most artists she is a moody person who works when her inspiration strikes

According to Ismail, her

work consists of making decorative display items: small plates, coasters, vases, bon-bons and paper weights. All of her work is relatively small in size because she uses no tools, everything is 'done manually.

"An average piece I make would be 10x10 centimetres at most, its depth would correspond to the size of my hand, because I only use my hands, I use no tools in my work,"

The artist uses a special blend of powders, oils and paste, and then the mixed dough is baked twice. According to Ismail, the resulting dough is very hard in texture and not easily malleable. "I cannot have anyone assist me in my work, because I have a certain image in my mind of how the final product should look like. Plus I have to be there all the time to oversee the whole process."

Most of Ismail's pieces are decorated with some sort of ornament, a little piece of gold or silver that takes her fancy, a piece of Venetian glass, semi precious stones, or an antique piece that her artist's eye picks out. It is actually these little bits and pieces that inspire her vision of what the finished product is going to look like.

"I might start out with an ornament that I have picked



Rana Hajjar Ismail

up, in Cairo for example, and this would usually set the tone for the piece I have in mind, rendering it oriental in character. Likewise, I might be inspired by a European ornament with the resulting piece of having a Western sort of look," Ismail said.

Ismail's background, bachelors of sciences from the Beirut University College, and having studied in Rome and lived in Hong Kong undoubtedly all combine to give her work a special touch of simple beauty and elegance. Her sculptures have a certain marble leathery look. When she first started experimenting with her pastes, her products had a ceramic-like look; now after having refined her technique, her products have a porcelain-like look.

Ismail told the Jordan Times that an average piece usually takes her about one working day to make from scratch, or approximately eight hours. Being so time-consuming and the fact that

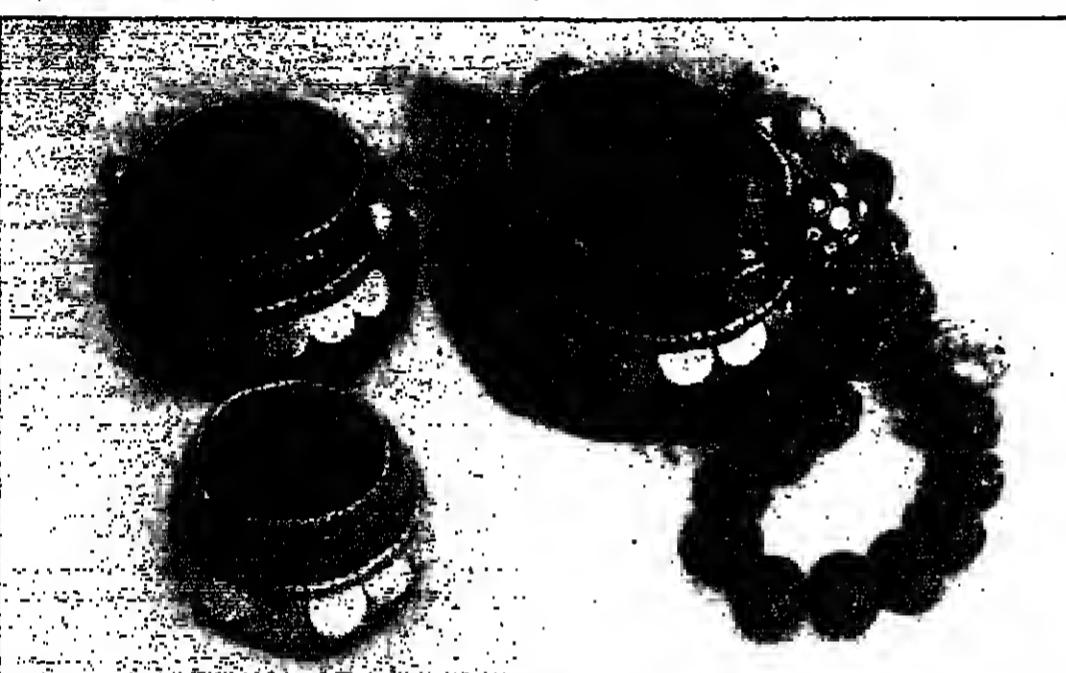
she works on her own, renders the artist unable to meet the demand she sometimes encounters. She sometimes has to cancel or decline orders, as was the case in a recent bazaar held on March 21 in Amman.

The artist sells her work from her home, in bazaars and occasionally in shops.

"To me, my work is more of a pleasure than it is a business in the real sense of the word. I have to be in a certain mood to be productive, and that is my priority rather than the business aspect of my work," Ismail said.

Ismail believes that budding Jordanian artists are not given their fair share of media coverage. For example, in bazaars, the logical place to find new talent, one rarely sees the media doing in-depth interviews with any artist.

According to Ismail, artists do not only want to sell their work, they also need to feel appreciated as artists.



Some of the decorative display items made by Ismail

5 artists show unlimited growth in their art production

By Nelly Lamm

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Abdul Hameed Shoman Centre is the venue for an exhibition by five young Jordanian artists who have shown unlimited growth in their art production.

Ghada Dahdaleh presents a series of monoprints in square form into which she creates structural dimensions.

Stunning lit-up areas appear intermittently as if resuscitating from the penumbra. Movement is either done by a frenzy of pencil striations swishing to and fro or by rhythmic repetition of patches especially where they appear within a frame very much in the fashion of the cobra school. Movement is also effected by the unsettling of large geometrical forms or in the movemented haze of light that appears within a darker frame. Seeing light and intensity of colour coming from within the darkness is almost philosophical.

In her works, one seems to enter into the depths either gradually where volumes lead you on or directly, as you enter a lit-up frame into a dark angular interior. There, strong action is displayed by intensely coloured formations that seem to capture the light. With some other paintings your eye seems to start from the lit area within the background and gradually move out following the different layers of paint, of sketchy grids, etc.

Ghada mixes her colours by laying one layer over the other in different densities (even spraying), so that a great variety of shades and intensities is achieved, veil-like transparencies, hazy light areas and solid blacks.

Ghada's colour scheme tends to be sombre but with all the action, the surprises, the dimensional thrusts, and the state of unrest. This unsurpassed placement of strong intensities, the works

are obviously quite vivid and mature for such a young artist.

Rula Shukairi uses the effects of a palette-knife to arrive to her miniature landscapes and rock formations. This she achieves mostly with a warm palette of earth colours varying from the depth of darkness to fiery intensities. She almost exhibits geological understanding of rock formations, striations and cracks, also the gradual advance of colour into stone etc.

Rula enhances the palette-knife effects with the fine structural drawings in ink. These either follow the already present forms, accentuating them or create architectural conglomerations, domed houses, steps leading on, etc. which help clarify perspective. Seldom do these profuse structures seem superfluous to the basic painterly effects.

Some of her works remind us of the mystic elements in Symbolist landscapes, especially where she incorporates greens and blues, maroons and oranges.

Mohammed Samara exhibits water colours and collages with tracing paper glued on to the surface. He paints within that paper and on its outer surface as well.

ART REVIEW

The exhibited works start with figurative drawings, quite linear in quality and anatomically realistic. The colour scheme used here is serial: light blue moving into blues and pinks.

His realistic structural drawing suddenly gives way to a more movemented landscape where houses tilt and stretch. This articulation creates a state of unrest. This style develops into a battle of architectural forms that almost

pull themselves off a cliff. A mottled texture is applied to add antiquity to the domed houses.

Another development of style occurs: rough brushstrokes convey broken shapes in the background. Hammered wooden slabs and architectural motifs such as a monumental doorway engulf embracing figures. Cages and closed spaces confine human figures. Here again architecture is used to convey a psychological message. Folds in the transparent paper stuck on the surface contribute to the disheveled feel of the landscape.

In his next stage, the background flows with wet brush strokes while collage of vertical strips in varied intensities forms a disjointed conglomeration of structures portraying poles and wires, solitary slabs bearing nails, all seem to convey a restless brokenness floating in space. The upbeaten brush strokes in that space adds to the nervous quality of the painting. What better way of expressing the sordid of a people at war?

As one proceeds with a

selection of his later works one

finds the disjointed forms of

creeping closer together starting

to form a more meaningful

mass as if it were to rebuild

villages from the debris. The

ultimate of all this is when a

derrick carries a heart into the

site as if to give life to the

otherwise dilapidated village.

Adnan Yahya creates a

much more gruesome atmos-

phere in his long vertical

frames, and few horizontal

ones. These incorporate ab-

stract spaces, calligraphy, hu-

man and animal forms that

together contribute to a

boisterous movement which

ticks your eye from the bot-

tom of the painting and leads it

up in a variety of ways. You

could pass through rough con-

strictions, ride the waves heav-



Village reconstructed from debris by Mohammad Samara

ing to and fro, or shoot up like a rocket. This by no means leads you to soar upwards but always leads you from one violent motif to another, be it symbolic or figurative.

His palette is restricted to black and white with few crisp middle tones. Colour creeps in silently adding to the drama and morbidity of the scenes rather than giving them life.

Screams from open-armed appealing figures are contrasted by nocturnal silence. Everywhere, human figures seem threatened by jagged shapes and broken lines that slash forward crossing abstract space.

His oeuvre portrays a melodrama of mourning and wailing, the sorrow of the aged, the stunted innocence of childhood, the destruction of homes, the written appeals of a nation... The calamities of war.

Larissa Naffar transports us to a more peaceful atmosphere with fine, heads carved in

sandstone. The features are always worked on the surface even where the face turns around a corner. Her works follow the law of frontality although she works all around them. Her lines, superficial or structural, vary from curvilinear stylisation to a more mechanical angularity. Where the features are robot-like, the general shape of the stone depicts a head tilted upwards in a rather feline manner. This is enough to make up for the angularity and the intense red striation of the stone that traverses the diagonal shape.

People seem to react in different ways to this particular effect. As for the mottled texture of some faces, it seems rather overbearing, but some seem to find in it the impressionistic spattered effect of the sun passing through foliage. Were the volumes more pronounced, the shades consequently appearing darker, the balance of texture and form would have been better maintained.

In the head of a man, however, the vein of the stone is used within the carving. Where this line slithers its way down the face, it enhances the tension created by the knotted brow. The general form is vertical, stands solidly on its base and with its frown and high cheekbones, emphasises the strong, masculine countenance.

A maroon face, mask-like

with large almond eyes and a

long nose pointing towards

pursed lips is reminiscent of

the works of Modigliani. Here

form and surface rendering are perfectly compatible.

It is essential to understand

that these forms are filled

gently with a rasp since the

material, sandstone, does not

lend itself, to hammer-and-

chisel carving.

The exhibition will open on

the May 15 and will remain

until the June 7.

The exhibition is open daily

except Fridays from 10:00 a.m.

until 5:00 p.m. and on Thurs-

days until 8:00 p.m.

IT WOULD appear that a "shake-up" is underway in Royal Jordanian, the national carrier. We do not know the extent of the changes but information made available to the Jordan Times yesterday indicates that it may have more to it than meets the eye. Captain Nasri Jumaian, vice-president for flight operations, is to be replaced by Captain Bader Estatich as of Saturday. RJ employees see the move as an attempt of appeasement to the more conservative elements in Alia, since it apparently has something to do with the case of Captain Safwan Husseini who had refused orders to fly an aircraft to Paris while the plane carried liquor on board. Captain Husseini was to be disciplined by an inter-airline board, but the case drafted on to end with the change above. Officially, the case is not over yet, but reports suggest that possible shake ups will involve more movements than just captains Jumaian and Estatich. We'll have to wait and see.

THE WELL respected and hard-working Swedish ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Lars Lonnback, will be ending his tour of duty after over three years of service here. The ambassador has been appointed as number two in the Swedish embassy in Copenhagen. Mr. Lonnback is proud of the many landmarks that he has achieved in Jordanian-Swedish ties and says he is looking forward to facing the "new challenge" in the Danish capital, which is an important outpost for Swedish diplomacy. The move is expected to take place in early July.

THE BOSTON Globe's correspondent in the Middle East, Mary Curtiss, is leaving her lengthy tour in the area to assume her new position as the newspaper's State Department correspondent in Washington D.C. Mary, who has been travelling to Jordan regularly from her Jerusalem base, will not be alone in her new Washington home, as she indeed was for much of her length of stay in the region. She is taking back her husband, peace activist Uri Nir, who has been appointed correspondent of the Israeli newspaper Haaretz in the American capital. Many visited the country she "dearly loves and admires (Jordan)" this week, accompanied by her successor, Walter Robinson, who had served as the Boston Globe's White House correspondent for several years. "Mary's act in the Middle East is hard to follow," Robinson was told. "I understand," he said, knowing full well what a wonderful job Mary has done in understanding and reporting the problems of the region and in making so many friends.

MUIN'S Al Razzaz, a daily political columnist at Al-Dustour daily, has suffered a blow to his material possessions and to his faith in the possibility of ever having the criminals who did him in apprehended by the police. This week, his home was robbed while his children were in the house. All his wife's, mother's and sister's jewellery was stolen. So he called the police, who immediately responded by inspecting the scene of the crime and listing the missing items, but stopped there. In cases like this, according to security sources, police cars seldom give chase to the robbers, apparently because they are filled with only seven litres of gasoline, which could not possibly take them far if the robbers were escaping to a distant place. The sources complain that such problems as faced by the members of the police force and their cars are largely due to "lack of funds." How wonderful!

ONE Jordanian cabinet minister apparently has been receiving prank calls at home. While the Jordan Times was attempting to call the minister concerned one evening earlier this week, a member of his family picked up the phone and told the caller off, before checking who it was, and hung up. The Jordan Times insisted on again calling the minister's home to verify a news story but was faced with the same "welcome" three times. Finally, the Jordan Times reporter in charge of the phone call (and the story) was able to get through only to find that the minister was not there. The story, of course, had to be verified with an official slightly less senior than the minister. But questions remained as to what lesser personalities would do when their homes received prank calls.

INVESTIGATIONS by the Jordan Times over the status of the Jordanian embassy in Moscow, its activities and its listing in the Soviet telephone book produced a picture much brighter than the one portrayed in the Jordan Times diary last week. According to several well-wishers, who contacted the Jordan Times over the past few days the Jordanian embassy has, thanks to the efforts of our new ambassador there, Dr. Mohammad Adwan, taken an active role of action and interaction with the Soviet government in all fields of cooperation and mutual interests between our two countries. And as it turned out the embassy is in fact listed in Moscow's phone directory albeit only in Russian for now. Heirdians they call us. Perhaps our vocalist friend who reported that it was not should have learned Russian before she ventured to highlight the misunderstanding reported in the diary last week. Perhaps now, the good news of our embassy there, will start flowing in the diary here, and elsewhere to the Jordanian media.

FORMER Chief Editor of Jordan Times Waleed M. Sadi is Jordan's official candidate to the 18-member U.N. Human Rights Committee. This international body is entrusted with the mandate to monitor states' adherence to the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights. Dr. Sadi is the former Chairman of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights and currently member of the Board of Trustees of the U.N. Fund for Victims of Torture. Elections to the Human Rights Committee are scheduled to take place in New York this coming September, and Dr. Sadi needs all the support he can get to make it through the electioneering process at the U.N. Good luck to our colleagues, editorial writer, columnist and good friends.

In the midst of great joy do not promise to give a man anything. In the midst of great anger do not answer a man's letter

— Chinese proverb.

Humility is the solid foundation of all the virtues.

— Confucius, Chinese philosopher (551 B.C.-479 B.C.)

If mankind had wished for what is right, they might have had it long ago

— William Hazlitt, English essayist (1778-1830).

JTV Channel 2 Weekly Preview

Thursday, May 10

8:30 Bill Cosby Show

The two sisters keep on fighting each other. The father banishes them to the floor down below.

9:10 Basketball

10:00 News in English

10:20 Movie of the Week
Peter Quan
Starring Peter Strauss

Peter the private detective tries to solve the mystery of gangster killings. He himself almost gets killed in the process but the end is a big surprise for everyone.

Friday, May 11

8:30 The Robert Guillaume Show

Edward is surprised when he learns that one of his customers is betraying his wife. Edward feels guilty and seriously considers quitting.

9:10 Beauty and the Beast

Vincent senses his death coming. He leaves the pipes searching for his destiny and his enemy is waiting for his appearance.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Quincy

A famous lawyer kills someone in a car accident. Was it really an accident. This is a job for Quincy to find out.

Saturday, May 12

Surgical Spirit
Educating Daniel

Sheila Sabatini discovers her son, Daniel, has been thrown out of boarding

school and nominates a reluctant Jonathan Haslam to tell him to behave himself. Haslam fails at his first attempt — but when Daniel discovers the discomfort his misbehaviour has caused everyone else, he promises to go back to school and be good.

9:00 Encounter

9:30 Documentary: Mozart and Salzburg

In this documentary we will get to know something about the life story of the famous Austrian Classical Music composer of the 18th century.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film
An Unsuitable Job for a Woman
Starring Paul Freeman
Billie White Law

A rich man's son, commits suicide and a young woman detective is asked to look into the case. She almost gets killed before she finds out that the son was a victim of some sort of a business deal.

Sunday, May 13

8:30 Who's the Boss
Model Daughter

Samantha decides to get richer and richer so she enters into the world of fashion shows. She makes a lot of money.

9:10 The World of Puppetry

An inventive artist, Philippe Gentet uses every facet of puppetry, which he prefers to call "the theatre of animation," from stringed marionettes to hand puppets. His work blends elements of mime, dance, black light trickery and night club revue. The visual

style used by his company constitutes an international language. As such, his shows have delighted audiences of all ages, throughout the world.

9:00 News in English

10:20 Poirot

The Disappearance of Mr. Davenheim

Inspector Japp believes he's on to easy money when Poirot accepts his wager to solve the mysterious disappearance of city banker Mathew Davenheim, without ever leaving Whitehaven Mansions. But his bet is not so safe as Hastings pursues Poirot's oblique questions with commendable conviction.

Monday, May 14

8:30 Perfect Strangers

Balki's teeth need dental care, but he is afraid to visit the dentist. Larry intervenes and convinces his cousin that he should do so — but Larry is in for a surprise.

9:10 FIFA Soccer

10:00 News in English

10:20 The Ginger Tree

In this episode Mary starts her successful fashion design business, and receives Kentaro's wife as a customer. Mary is still bent on retrieving her son, Taro. Kentaro is no longer important in her life.

Tuesday, May 15

8:30 Charles in Charge

Charles falls in love. He has found the woman of his dreams. His friend, Barry, does the same, but something is fishy here ... a twin-sister?

9:10 The Nuclear Age

Here you get to hear about the origin of the cold war in the aftermath of World War II. When the Soviets possessed the atomic bomb in 1949 the arms race began in earnest. NATO is formed and China goes Communist.

10:00 News in English

10:20 In the Heat of the Night
And Then You Die

Escaped convict Lester Sproles (Will Bledsoe) and his girlfriend, Audine (Mariska Hargitay), travel through Mississippi, leaving a trail of bodies in their wake, and eventually take Althea (Anne-Marie Johnson) and Scooter (Z-Wright) as hostages in a desperate bid for freedom.

Judging from the rehearsals, the play is the brainchild of the "good" who had thought it over with the "bad" at tea time in the presence of their wives.

"The Arabs are pressing us hard with their peace overtures. If they continue their peace offensive we will eventually succumb to a comprehensive settlement and there will be no more settlements in the territories," the "good" said.

"I totally agree with you Shimon. Their successive peace moves have crippled us and even foiled our long-planned blitzkrieg for the creation of Eretz Israel," the "bad" snapped back.

"Now that the world has finally come to realize how peaceful the Arabs are, we can never send our tanks rolling in their big cities. Nor can our jets zoom low over their plains," the "good" said.

It was then that the soap opera was hatched to buy time for the Israelis to fight back peace moves.

The first chapter sheds light on a political showdown between the two actors when the "bad" turns down peace initiatives suggested by the U.S. administration, widely believed to be the sponsor of the play performed on the world stage.

In the second chapter the "bad" resigns paving the way for the "good" to lead the nation while he heads a caretaker government.

In the second scene the "good" fails in his ominous mission under successive political pounding by the "bad" who still held the ace under his sleeve.

The "bad" stages a successful bounce back in the third scene. He is now preparing to form a right-wing government — a process expected to take at least another ten days.

In the meantime peace hopes are fading away. The "bad" and the "good" are hoping by now to make peace on their own terms, through the events to come in the fourth scene.

In that scene the race for congressional elections in the United States will have kicked off, in which time the "good" and the "bad" settle their theatrical differences. Before the curtain goes down, they — the "good" and the "bad" — will have used every trick in the book to exploit the elections for the benefit of "Eretz Israel."

The good, the bad and the ugly'

By Saad G. Hattar

THE current political impasse in Israel is the best produced, directed and staged soap opera so far. Starring Shimon Peres as the "good" and the smooth-faced Yitzhak Shamir as the "bad", the opera successfully took the international limelight as the two politicians cum actors were cunningly entangled in a tug-of-war on who would eventually form a crippled government — one that ostensibly will be entrusted with seeking a peace settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The "ugly" is played by religious figures who hold the leash for ultra-right wings, which can make or break any future government be it hawkish or doves. But throughout the avant-garde production those sages took a back seat leaving the ring to the hawk and the dove for the final bout. They possessed, nevertheless, a tangible clout that could determine the course of action and even draw out the finale.

Judging from the rehearsals, the play is the brainchild of the "good" who had thought it over with the "bad" at tea time in the presence of their wives.

"The Arabs are pressing us hard with their peace overtures. If they continue their peace offensive we will eventually succumb to a comprehensive settlement and there will be no more settlements in the territories," the "good" said.

"I totally agree with you Shimon. Their successive peace moves have crippled us and even foiled our long-planned blitzkrieg for the creation of Eretz Israel," the "bad" snapped back.

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

Thursday, May 10

1796 — France's Napoleon Bonaparte defeats Austrians at Lodi in Italy campaign.

1857 — Sepoys revolt at Meerut, starting Indian mutiny against British rule.

1871 — Treaty of Frankfurt ends Franco-Prussian War. France cedes Alsace-Lorraine to Germany.

1875 — Religious orders are abolished in Russia.

1933 — Paraguay declares war on Bolivia.

1940 — Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain resigns in World War II, and Winston Churchill forms government; Germany invades Holland, Luxembourg and Belgium.

1949 — Siam changes name to Thailand.

1971 — Temples at Angkor Wat are damaged by artillery fire in fighting between Cambodian government and Communist forces.

1973 — Lower house of West German legislature ratifies treaty establishing formal relations between the two halves of divided Germany.

1975 — Soviets appeal to United States and Britain to halt nuclear tests.

1967 — U.S. jet planes bomb power plants in North Vietnam's port of Haiphong for first time in Vietnam War.

1971 — Former Nazi Rudolf Hess finishes 30 years imprisonment, and Soviets insist he serve full life sentence in Berlin's Spandau Prison.

1972 — South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu declares state of martial law.

1976 — Israel announces plans to establish numerous additional settlements in occupied Arab territory.

1987 — Beirut (Lebanon) International Airport reopens after 99-day shutdown.

1988 — United States vetoes U.N. Security Council resolution condemning Israel's "invasion" of southern Lebanon.

1989 — His Majesty King Hussein indicates that detainees from wave of rioting would soon be freed.

1989 — Guatemala army says it quashed attempt by disgruntled officers and soldiers to overthrow President Vinicio Cerezo's civilian government.

1990 — Britain's new Official Secrets Act gets royal approval, despite criticism that it marks government assault on public's right to know.

1991 — Law of Guarantees in Italy declares Pope's personal inviolable and allows him possession of the Vatican.

1992 — Seridom is abolished in Brazil.

1993 — Gunman tries to assassinate Indonesia's President Sukarno, but Sukarno escapes injury.

1993 — Peace negotiations officially open in Paris between United States and North Vietnam.

1994 — More than 100 people are reported killed in race riots in Malaysian city of Kuala Lumpur.

1995 — Israel attacks Palestinian bases in Lebanon.

1996 — Nineteen nations begin talks in Vienna aimed at cutting number of troops in

Europe.

1824 — British forces take Rangoon in Burma.

1878 — Radicals attempt to assassinate Germany's Emperor William I.

1943 — U.S. forces land at Attu in Aleutian Islands in World War II. It is first American territory regained from Japan.

1949 — Siam changes name to Thailand.

1971 — Temples at Angkor Wat are damaged by artillery fire in fighting between Cambodian government and Communist forces.

1973 — Lower house of West German legislature ratifies treaty establishing formal relations between the two halves of divided Germany.

1975 — United States announces that Cambodian naval ship has seized U.S. merchant ship Mayaguez, in international waters 60 miles off Cambodian coast.

1988 — World Health Organization says more than 34,000 AIDS cases have been reported worldwide.

1991 — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government imposes direct federal control on Punjab state due to continued violence by Sikh separatists.

1992 — Guatemala army says it quashed attempt by disgruntled officers and soldiers to overthrow President Vinicio Cerezo's civilian government.

1993 — France abandons Goree, West Africa, to Britain.

1809 — French army under Napoleon Bonaparte takes Vienna.

1877 — United States announces that Cambodian naval ship has seized U.S. merchant ship Mayaguez, in international waters 60 miles off Cambodian coast.

1921 — Fascists gain in Italian elections.

1948 — British mandate in Palestine ends, the Arab legion marches on Palestine and enters Jerusalem.

1949 — Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev opens Aswan Dam in Egypt.

1972 — Okinawa reverts to Japan after 27 years under U.S. jurisdiction.

1975 — United States announces the Marines have been captured by the U.S. merchant ship Mayaguez which had been seized by Cambodians, and that U.S. planes destroyed three Cambodian naval vessels.

1977 — Soviet newspaper Pravda warns West that any aid to China eventually will be used to start world conflict.

1987 — Armed troops storm Fiji parliament, declaring military government after kidnapping prime minister and his cabinet in South Pacific's first coup.

1988 — Iraqi warplanes attack and set ablaze five ships at offshore oil-loading terminal that belongs to Iran.

1989 — Baltic nationalists call for economic independence from Moscow by following year.

1990 — By the Associated Press

Saturday, May 12

1608 — Protestant Union of German princes opposing Catholic bloc is formed at Anhausen.

1689 — Britain and Holland join League of Augsburg, which becomes the Grand Alliance.

1881 — Bey of Tunis accepts French protectorate over North Borneo and Brunei.

1897 — Turks defeat Greeks in Thessaly and major powers intervene in war.

1915 — Forces of South

Yemen

1916 — Gunman tries to assassinate Indonesia's President Sukarno, but Sukarno escapes injury.

1917 — Soviet newspaper Pravda warns West that any aid to China eventually will be used to start world conflict.

1918 — Armed troops storm Fiji parliament, declaring military government after kidnapping prime minister and his cabinet in South Pacific's first coup.

1919 — British under Lord

Curzon overthrow Tippoo of Mysore.

1920 — Britain, by treaty with Ethiopia, abandons certain

claims in Somaliland but Emperor Menelik refuses to surrender

claims to land near the Nile.

1921 — Fascists gain in Italian elections.

1948 — British mandate in Palestine ends, the Arab legion marches on Palestine and enters Jerusalem.

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Jordanian sculptress makes her mark abroad

Layla Haddad — a creative and capable artist

Text and Photos
by Nelly Lame

ONCE in 1985, I happened to see a sign at the Alia Gallery of Fine Arts, then in the Villa Rose, stating that there was a sculpture exhibition by Layla Haddad. I ventured in and found myself breathless at the fluid polished bronze forms exhibited there. They stated biomorphic shapes both literally and abstractly. Birds in

flight for example, showed three large birds taking off with great momentum. The tips of their wings were stuck together, but they seemed totally free, since their thrust went into alternate directions. Another, gold-plated, represented a bloom zooming out from a point in the base and curving out into a three-petal form that breathes suavity and smoothness. Other forms represented a stylised seated figure, dancing girls or totally abstract formations.

Knowing what a hurdle sculpture is and finding that the sculptor in this case went through every stage of modelling and mold-making, I was decided to keep in touch with this creative and capable artist. Yet, as soon as I came to live in Amman, Layla Haddad had just wed Dr. Warner Wagner and left the country for no nearer than Taipei. This did not discourage me seeking the whereabouts of her

works. I was indeed rewarded. Layla had made a mural at the Prince Ali Theatre, Haya Cultural Centre, a relief that spread out to 15 square metres. Another more recent one was made at the pool side of Mohammad and Stefania Khleifeh, to highlight their modern if not avantgarde villa. Here Layla returned to the Assyrian reliefs she had seen in the Baghdad Museum as she prepared for her B.A. in English Literature there.

Deriving from that the tree forms and technique of perspective in low relief, Layla depicted a village scene, carved in pink bricks, which seem to emerge from the white stuccoed wall, imitating archaeological sites. The landscape in the distance is etched out, it is juxtaposed with a large tree in higher relief on one side and a peasant woman on the other.

A surprise factor makes the whole mural more contemporary, the figure, rendered in the round, of a woman bearing a jar on her head, also made of brick. Spread the length of the indoor pool, it creates a peaceful and pleasant atmosphere with its repeated curvilinearity.

In Taipei, Layla thrived, what with the craftsmen and availability of materials there. She went around picking rocks with interesting forma-

tions, those that inspired her with zoomorphic images. Later, in her studio, she completed these forms by adding self-hardening clay as well as metals such as steel, copper, brass, and bronze in sheet or string form... anything that helped her reach her optimum.

In the sculptures of this period, Layla never loses her sense of humour. She stays true to her claim that one's oeuvre is an amalgam of all one's past experiences, from

the fairy tales of childhood to the experiences of the person's full maturity.

So her rocks take the form of her own mythological animals. Each image is conveyed by a prominent feature like a large nostril and open crevice that ends in The Talking Bull, or pointed triangular form with decorations on top forming King Rat, a hook-nosed face inspires her with Quasimodo, but the best of all is the form of a ram's head to which she adds undulating horns and nostrils.

Layla's ingenuity lies not only in her conveying the full image as needed, but in perceiving the initial form in the stone. You can see the perceptive eyes of the sculptor roaming, combing out the quarry. She compared this experience to that which we all have shared in our youth, looking at clouds and seeing living forms in them.

Soon her solid stone heads acquire flat, transparent plexiglass bodies. Moon Bather, for example, gets a finished stone head showing a caricatural profile, superimposed on a sheet of plexiglass cut to the humorous contours of a fat naked male figure.

Another style of hers is her superimposing the same sort of heads on "quilled" metal strips. Quilling is the art of twirling long thin paper strips around a pencil to form



Layla Haddad

Birds in Flight

scrolls which are then loosened slightly and glued on flat paper within a given frame in the manner of filigree.

Here Layla's work is the metal version of quilling. Her ultimate work, the Dragon, bears a very representative face, pronounced eyes, expanded nostrils, antennae and all! The body formed by folded strips of sheet-metal is coloured red. Made during

the year of the Dragon, it was acquired by the Jordanian Consulate and offered to the Taipei Municipality.

The Mayor of Taipei thus inaugurated her solo exhibition at the Taipei Fine Arts Museum which incorporated all these works.

Layla will soon move to Frankfurt, Germany and hopefully keep us informed of her progress in the world of sculpture.



Pool-side Relief

Brussels showman pulls the strings for sharp-tongued puppets

By Eva Kaluzynska
Reuter

BRUSSELS — Belgians developed a taste for puppet theatre in the 19th century when they flocked to see 72 episodes of the three musketeers played by marionettes.

Today, despite rival attractions, Brussels' master puppeteer Jose Geal again performs to packed houses at his theatre in the heart of the medieval city centre.

"I opened in 1966. When my predecessor closed down in 1963, no-one was interested," he said. "But I am a puppeteer, an actor and a theatre manager. I believed in the puppets, I was tempted to try after staging a few private shows."

He cut the adaptations of legends, religious plays and classics down from three or

more weeks to two hours, but in all other respects, stays faithful to tradition.

The real heroes are always streetwise, sharp-tongued Brussels folk who invariably outwit their superiors, whatever the plot and location. Woltje, a cheeky Brussels lad in a check suit with marching cloth cap, gets a part in all shows.

The marionettes and scenery, much of which depicts the streets of the city, are in the original style and the 150-seat theatre's wooden benches are covered with patchwork cushions.

Geal has tried to preserve the original atmosphere without making the theatre a museum.

"The puppet theatre was a cheap and warm place for a night out. There wasn't much entertainment for people who couldn't read and write," he

said. A former actor with Belgium's national theatre, Geal does all the voices himself. He ranges from pinched aristocratic French to broad Brussels slang full of untranslatable local colour.

Children are allowed in, but the humour is for adults. In the 1930s, one of Geal's predecessors caused an uproar and had his theatre shut down for a scene showing a couple of naked puppets in bed.

Today's puppet musketeers might discuss the latest row in the European Community, or the fortunes of their favourite football teams.

The shows traditionally included running commentaries on everyday life. Mina do the same. They're not academic folk art," Geal said. "Geal's company is known

as the Theatre Toone. He is the city's seventh "toone" (Antoine), named after Antoine Genty, who set up the first theatre in 1830. Each Toone nominates his successor.

At the height of the puppets' popularity, there were 40 theatres in Brussels alone, including Toone's. But their fortunes see-sawed and eventually they lost out to more modern entertainment.

One of the Toones hanged himself among his puppets in despair at dwindling audiences in the 1920's. Another had his theatre and puppets destroyed by the only flying bomb to hit Brussels in World War II.

Geal inherited a sadly neglected company but found it a new home in a carefully restored 17th century house down a narrow cobbled alley.

Creative German fashions

Hilde Simek

DÜSSELDORF — Narrow shoulders, plunging décolletés, skirts with high slits, delicate fabrics, blouses beneath subtle drapings, guitar affects even on everyday apparel — these are some of the trends for the autumn/winter fashions for 1990/91. They dominated the collections presented in March by more than 2,100 exhibitors from 42 countries — including the German Democratic Republic (GDR) — at the IGEDO Fair in Düsseldorf, the largest fashion fair in the world.

The fashions for 1990/91 employ a romantic and playful touch to accentuate feminine curves. The wearer can choose her own hem length, with everything "in" from short to ankle-length. The same applies to the choice of narrow or wide skirts. Distinctive fabrics are the important thing. Natural fibres are in demand — wool, velvet and silk for day and evening wear, heavy wools, too. Jeans-wear also met with a favourable response, as it did at the "Mens-wear Fashion Week 1990" in Cologne.

A visitor at this year's IGEDO Fair had an opportunity to discover many interesting de-

tails, such as hooded dresses, coats and even T-shirts. Many manufacturers processed heavy wool into artificial furs so natural-looking that women will be able to safely wrap themselves in "furs" next winter without being bothered by a guilty conscience. Colours can be matched to suit one's fancy, some of the most popular being woolly whites, bright reds, yellows, earth tones, luminous greens and blues. And black is still a favourite.

Admirers of German fashion can be found all over the world. In international circles it has acquired a reputation for being creative and is associated with top-quality designs that can be worn with elegance. The German textile industry is able to accommodate the fashion preferences of today, situated as it is between the extravagances of French "haute couture," the playfulness of Italian "alta moda," and the rather severe lines of English fashions.

Annual figures showing a turnover of around 13 billion marks — a substantial portion of this involving exports — confirm that the German fashion industry is one of the most productive in the world — Inter Nations Press.



German fashion designs are not only known for their elegance. Sporty jeans-wear sells very well in Düsseldorf and Cologne, Germany's internationally known fashion centres. Jeans are in demand again with new styles and a wide range of colours.

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Paris Anti-Poison Centre is unique in its efficiency

By Patricia Meglio

PARIS — The Paris Anti-Poison Centre was created in the Fernand Widal Hospital in 1959. On a European level, it is the top such centre and has an international reputation.

Its role is to give help, by telephone, in diagnosing and treating cases of poisoning. Every day, it receives over 200 phone-calls from Paris and its region, from the provinces, from the French overseas departments and territories and from abroad.

Its mission is based on four principles.

First of all, its help in toxicology is given to each and every caller who ever he is (doctor or private individual) and whatever the circumstances of the call or its origin.

Secondly, the answer is given right away, in emergency conditions, 24 hours a day and seven days a week. Sometimes the caller is phoned back or a latter is sent later on, particularly in the case of chronic poisoning caused, for instance, by the

profession or by an accident in therapy.

Moreover, the service is offered free to charge without any fee for the consultation.

Lastly, it is a dialogue, a real consultation over the phone. The doctors at the Paris Anti-Poison Centre (CAPP) suggest useful further tests and diagnoses, and propose suitable treatment.

The CAPP's activities are pluridisciplinary: professional toxicology, industrial medicine, food hygiene, suicidology, intervention in the case of pollution, prevention of domestic accidents and toxicomania. All the doctors in the centre are thus skilled and experienced in toxicology.

The field of action of the Paris Anti-Poison Centre thus covers all kinds of poisoning: 94 per cent of cases are acute, mainly accidental poisoning. One call in two concerns young children (more often boys than girls) aged between 18 months and 3 years.

The majority of cases are classical accidental poison-

ing, a child coming across a potentially poisonous substance, by chance, at an age when putting something in the mouth is a way of discovering the environment. The times when a child is hungry or thirsty and finds himself in a place presenting a risk are occasions which favour poisoning.

In 60 per cent of cases, the products responsible are medicines and in 25 per cent of cases domestic products. The substances most often used are ones from everyday life. The large range of chemical substances used, accounts for the diversity in the forms of poisoning: bleach, household cleaners, solvents, home pesticides, products for unblocking drains, anti-rust liquids, but also cosmetics.

With adults, 2/3 of cases of poisoning are between the ages of 15 and 35. More than 2/3 concern suicide attempts (women more than men). In 78 per cent of cases, the products responsible are medicines. But they can also be industrial accidents, toxicomania, mistakes in treat-

ment, massive pollution of the environment, contaminated food and, more rarely, the consumption of harmful plants or attacks by animals.

The remaining 6 per cent group together the cases of chronic poisoning, poisoning caused by one's work, undesirable effects of medicines, and water, air or food pollution.

The questions asked vary. It is nearly always a matter of the behaviour to adopt in acute or chronic poisoning, its diagnosis, its treatment and the prevention of a relapse.

The kind of callers is also very varied. The CAPP replies to everybody, even when it is an animal which has been poisoned, although there is a Veterinary Anti-Poison Centre.

For a doctor, the answer, above all, concerns diagnosis and treatment. Hospital doctors and emergency medical aid (SAMU) doctors call more often than general practitioners who ring up the SAMU or have someone sent to hospital in an emergency.

Medical documentation, in toxicology (books and re-

views) is abundant. The CAPP uses the "Asbest" National Toxicology Information Centre which, for 25 years, has been keeping a record of toxicology from 800 papers! The Paris Anti-Poison Centre keeps up to date with observations made about every call. That is to say about 140,000 calls a year in France. It is then possible to draw up statistics on poisoning in France, to define groups of the population at risk and to gain better knowledge of the toxicity of different products.

In addition to its essential role of providing information on toxicology, the CAPP also plays a part in medical research. By recording case observations in computers, its researchers can publish articles in medical journals or take part in conferences on the human toxicity of various products on the market. It is thus possible to improve treatment and to give preventive information to industrialists, public authorities, the media and the public — *L'Actualité en France*.



Children are the most exposed to accidental poisoning.

Carbon monoxide poisoning —

The most common poison in France

By Patricia Meglio

PARIS — Of all the forms of atmospheric pollution of inhabited or occupied premises, the most frequent and most dangerous is due to carbon monoxide gas.

In France, it is the first cause of death from poisoning. Every year, there is an average of one death a day from it. Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colourless, and, above all, odourless gas.

The different sources of carbon monoxide result from combustion in various appliances. In order of frequency, there is the water-heater, the coal stove, gas heating, wood heating, the stove-boiler, the gas cooker, the brazier, camping gas, exhaust fumes and fires.

Carbon monoxide poisoning from water-heaters is, by far, the most common in France. In most cases, it is hard to make a diagnosis if it is not systematically mentioned, as the symptoms are common, with headaches, problems of consciousness, nausea and vomiting.

It is thus necessary to insist on the importance of the first

signs of poisoning, particularly digestive signs (nausea and vomiting as they can lead to an error in diagnosis and make one think of food poisoning). The symptoms of disorders in behaviour should not be neglected either. These can make a person behave as if he was drunk.

In 85 per cent cases, the causes of CO poisoning are due to the use of appliances not having a system for evacuating combustible gases, which are the main source of carbon monoxide. Moreover, the compulsory regulations concerning the ventilation of closed areas in which these appliances work, are rarely respected, with inexisting, blocked or inadequate high ventilation.

In fact, it is the ignorance of users on the possible danger of these appliances and the correct way of using them (low supply of fresh air, evacuation of waste gases, installation, maintenance, suitable ventilation, etc.) which causes this poisoning. This leads to the necessity of prevention which is fundamental in this kind of accident, with information campaigns by the media (television commercials) to make the public

aware of the dangers.

The use of other appliances whose combustion gives off CO remains an even more complex problem as, for the heating devices made to be used outside (such as camping gas), it is a social problem. Indeed, poisoning from these kinds of appliances is often caused in the most underprivileged strata of society in which people live in precarious conditions and do not even read the warning on the appliances, not suspecting that there may be a risk linked to combustion. This category can include all the makeshift or worksite braziers used in a closed room.

Accidental poisoning by exhaust fumes is rare. In the case of a fire or a big volcanic eruption, the result is stoppage of breathing and the casualty suffocates.

As opposed to these acute forms of poisoning, there is also chronic poisoning which develops slowly but which is just as dangerous. This form is mainly characterised by headaches, dizziness and tiredness combined with digestive problems.

When the consequences of



Hyperbaric oxygen is very efficient in fighting carbon monoxide poisoning.

poisoning do not lead to death, they can leave disabling sequelae on the cardiac, respiratory, nervous (Parkinson's syndrome) and psychic (problems of memory, dementia) system.

For all these reasons, as soon as there is the slightest doubt, a diagnosis of CO poisoning should always be seen as a possibility. A test for the amount of CO in the blood will then make it possible to reject or confirm it. In all dubious cases, if, for technical reasons, a blood test cannot be made, treatment

should be undertaken. Its basic principle consists in eliminating the CO from the red blood corpuscles by using huge amounts of oxygen. If it is possible, or in serious cases, high-pressure oxygen is used as its power eliminates the CO in the blood faster and more effectively.

However, much remains to be done to inform the general public about the risks of carbon monoxide so that this worrying form of poisoning does not cause any more casualties — *L'Actualité en France*.

The panel blamed half of the annual abortions on contraceptive failure. It also said the United States lags behind other countries in available contraception methods.

Congresswoman Olympia

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Thirty years after the birth control pill revolutionised the sex lives of millions, medical experts and consumers complain the revolution still has a long way to go.

"There is a crying need for better contraception and the government has turned its back," said David Grimes, University of Southern California epidemiologist and chairman of the conference.

A federal panel reported in February that available contraceptive methods are "not well-suited to the religious, social, economic or health circumstances of many Americans."

The panel blamed half of the annual abortions on contraceptive failure. It also said the United States lags behind other countries in available contraception methods.

Supporters of contraception blame its lack in the United States on what they consider the anti-birth control stance of the Reagan and Bush administrations, and the reluctance of drug companies to market potentially litigious drugs.

Even if the pill is not perfect, experts and consumers agree it is better than birth control devices that preceded it.

Ancient Chinese advised women to swallow 24 live tadpoles in early spring, promising this would prevent conception for five years. North African women once drank a solution of gunpowder and camel sweat to prevent pregnancy.

New York, which sponsored tests of the drug in this country, expects Norplant to be approved by the FDA. An injectable drug, Depo-Provera, which is supposed to prevent pregnancy for three months, is used around the globe but has not won approval in the United States because, opponents claim, it has not been tested sufficiently.

Ortho, manufacturer of the birth control pill, is the only American company and one of three worldwide doing contraceptive research. An Ortho official said the company spends about \$140 million developing, researching and testing a new drug before it reaches the market.

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Waiting for the discovery of a vaccine, the fight against AIDS in France passes first through prevention and information.

and health education (all French departments now have free and anonymous detection centres), free medical care and the fight against being ostracised. Three structures set up at the same time are also being maintained. First of all, the National AIDS Council. Then the National Agency for Research on AIDS which, in 1990, has a budget of 180 million francs (compared with 150 the year before), and which has already financed 229 research programmes and 47 grants.

And lastly, the Agency for Fighting AIDS which recently launched several information campaigns for the general public, the army, prisoners and secondary schools, as well as training schemes for doctors, social workers and the police. In 1990, 120 million francs (compared with 100 in 1989) will be allocated for the activities of information and education.

In 1989, 430 million francs

had been devoted to patients who had benefited from 500,000 days of hospitalisation and 250,000 consultations. In 1990, this amount is to rise to 550 million francs. The money will be used to buy equipment, to create several hundred positions for nurses, social assistants and medical secretaries, and to finance the treatment of patients.

France recently authorised a new drug to be used in the treatment of AIDS. This is DDI which is already in use in the United States. DDI is, in certain cases, believed to be more easily tolerated by the human organism than AZT which has, until now, been the main drug prescribed against AIDS.

In order to fight ostracism and to help AIDS patients to be integrated in French society, the government intends to present a bill, in the near future, aimed at sentencing anybody discriminating against a person for reasons of health or owing to a handicap.

Moreover, in 1990, the stress will more than ever be laid on information. Indeed,

prevention is always the main concern of public authorities as long as a vaccine is still unavailable.

In that area, progress has, however, been made by scientists. Indeed, American researchers at Tulane University (New Orleans) have developed an experimental vaccine against the HIV virus. This virus which causes a

By Marjorie Shaffer

Reuter

NEW YORK — An experimental drug has greatly reduced the number of new spinal fractures and reduced bone loss in osteoporosis patients, a preliminary study said.

The three-year study by Danish researchers raised the hope that the drug could reverse or even prevent the widespread and debilitating bone disorder.

The researchers analysed the effect of the drug Etidronate, a non-hormonal drug taken orally that reduces bone loss, and calcium in 66 women with post-menopausal osteoporosis.

Etidronate, caused by excessive bone loss, affects 24 million Americans and is responsible for 1.3 million bone fractures annually, including 300,000 hip fractures and 500,000 fractures in the backbone. It affects one-third to one-half of all post-menopausal women.

Doctors specialising in the bone disorder said the results were potentially very exciting and could provide a new alternative to treating and perhaps preventing osteoporosis.

"It has considerable appeal because it is orally active and appears to have a very low frequency of side effects," said Dr. William Peck, president of the National Osteoporosis Foundation.

"An orally active, safe and effective agent as suggested by this impressive, preliminary study would be a real advance," said Peck.

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Etidronate has been on the market since 1978 to treat Paget's Disease, a bone cancer. It is not approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for treating osteoporosis.

A spokeswoman for Norwich-Eaton said the company would soon submit an application to the FDA to market the drug.

In the new study, women were randomly assigned to receive the drug or a placebo for two weeks, followed by a 13-week period in which no drugs were given. The sequence was repeated for a total of 150 weeks. All patients received daily supplements of Vitamin D and calcium.

The study, led by Dr. Tom Stora of Sundby Hospital, Copenhagen, was double-blinded, meaning neither the patients nor the doctors knew whether the placebo or the drug was being administered.

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Arab Basketball Championship

Arab women basketball teams played Wednesday in Amman to bag a place in the Arab Basketball Championship: Algeria (Ghassan Del) defeated Iraq (Al Shurtas) — 72-58, and Tunisia (Al Mel'ab) beat Jordan (Al Ahli) — 88-45. In the men's competition Egypt (Al Ahli) overwhelmed Jordan (Al Orthodox) — 81-79; Syria (Al Ittihad) won over Saudi Arabia (Ummad) — 87-73, and in the all-Algerian game Al Taibigh just beat Al Kahruba — 82-80. The photo (above) shows Al Khalifa baskets a ball as Al Ittihad defender Hafizha Sharifa, tries to save the ball. (Below) an Al Khalifa shooter scores a point as Hamed Barakat of Al Orthodox Club (No. 15) looks on in surprise during a Tuesday match which Al Khalifa won 95-77.



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The bidding: South West North East
2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass

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Performance: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Royals gets third straight win

ARLINGTON, Texas (AP) — Gerald Perry's first career grand slam hastened Nolan Ryan's earliest exit in five years and the Kansas City Royals beat the Texas Rangers for their third consecutive victory.

Ryan (4-2), pitching with six days' rest, got just two outs and gave up six runs. He lasted less than one inning.

Ryan, who had matched the fastest start of his career with four straight victories, lost his second consecutive decision. In his last outing, he gave up five runs in the first inning against the Chicago White Sox.

Ryan has surrendered eight slams, one shy of the major league record held by Ned Garver and Jerry Reuss.

Mark Gubicza (2-4) stopped his four-game losing streak. He entered the game with an 8.18 earned run average, but allowed only two hits through six innings, pinch-bitter Thad Bosley's three-run homer in the seventh.

In Oakland, California, Scott Sanderson and Gene Nelson combined on a six-hitter and Mark McGwire drove in two runs as the Oakland Athletics beat the New York Yankees for their eighth win in nine games.

Sanderson (4-1) has won both his starts against New York this season and has not allowed a run in 13 1-3 innings. Nelson was perfect over the final 2 2-3 innings for his second save.

Oakland has now won seven in a row and 14 of 17 over New York, and A's pitchers have allowed three earned runs in the five games between the teams this season. Greg Cadaret (0-2) took the loss.

In Toronto, Ron Kittle hit two home runs and reliever Bobby

Thigpen escaped a bases-loaded, no-out jam in the eighth inning as the Chicago White Sox beat Toronto and stopped the Blue Jays' three-game winning streak.

John Ceruti (1-5) retired the first two Chicago batters on two pitches before Ivan Calderon walked and Kittle homered. Kittle connected in the fourth for a solo shot, his fourth of the season.

Greg Hibbard (3-2) beat the Blue Jays for the second time this season. Thigpen took over in the eighth and got his seventh save of the season and 98th for the White Sox, tying Hoyt Wilhelm's team record.

In Minneapolis, Gary Gaetti singled home the tiebreaking run in the seventh inning as the Minnesota Twins overcame an early five-run deficit and beat the Cleveland Indians for their sixth straight victory.

Juan Berenguer (2-0) held Cleveland hitless for 3 2-3 innings. Rick Aguilera pitched a perfect ninth for his sixth save. The Indians got five hits, but only one after the first inning, a single in the fifth by Keith Hernandez off starter David West.

Gene Larkin drew a leadoff walk from Steve Olin (0-2) in the seventh and moved to second on Kent Hrbek's one-out grounder. Gaetti followed with a single to left field.

Mart Nokes and Tony Phillips also homered for the Tigers, but they still lost for the ninth time in 10 games. Reliever Paul Mirabella (1-0) pitched 3 2-3

scoreless innings for his first victory since Sept. 3, 1988.

Fielder leads the major leagues with 12 home runs and 28 RBIs. He hit three homers Sunday in Toronto and has connected two straight days in Milwaukee.

Frank Tanana (2-2) was the loser. Dan Plesac got his sixth save.

In Houston, Rafael Ramirez doubled home the winning run in the 10th inning Tuesday night as the Houston Astros beat the Philadelphia Phillies 3-2.

Eric Yelding singled to right, stole second and scored when Ramirez hit a ball over the head of left fielder Randy Ready. The hit came off Dickie Noles (0-1).

Dave Smith (1-2) pitched the 10th inning for the victory.

In Anaheim, California, Chuck Finley pitched a three-hitter for California's first complete game of the season and the Angels ended a five-game losing streak, beating the Baltimore Orioles.

Chili Davis, Wally Joyner and Brian Downing all homered for the Angels. Each connected against Jeff Ballard (0-5), who led American League left-handers with 18 victories last season.

Finley (4-2) struck out six and walked three. He has not allowed earned run at home this season in three starts, covering 21 1-3 innings.

In Seattle, Harold Reynolds doubled home the winning run with one out in the ninth inning and the Seattle Mariners beat the Boston Red Sox.

Mike Brumley, who singled home the tying run in the seventh, drew a one-out walk from Wes Gardner (0-1). Reynolds followed with a hard grounder that bounced over first base, rolled into the bulpen and carried away from right fielder Tom Brunansky.

Brunansky retrieved the ball in shallow right-centre field and his throw was up the first-base line, allowing Brumley to slide home safely. Bill Swift (2-0) pitched two scoreless innings for the victory.

In Chicago, Andre Dawson, whose solo homer in the ninth tied the game, hit a two-run shot in the 11th inning to win it as the Chicago Cubs outslugged the Atlanta Braves 10-8 Tuesday.

Mark Grace singled with one out in the 11th off Dwayne Henry (0-1) and Dawson followed with a drive over the centre-field fence as the Cubs rebounded after blowing a 5-0 lead.

England play defending champions the Netherlands, top side in pool B, in Friday's semifinals. Neither side has conceded a goal in their five preliminary games.

Australia will stage a replay of the Seoul Olympic final against second seeds South Korea, the bigges scorers in the tournament with 17 goals.

The Dutch women continued their impressive form by disposing of Canada 2-0 in the final pool B game.

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Lejeune noticed Canadian goalminder Deb Whitten off the line and lobbed the ball over her into the net.

England, with more to lose than Australia, were content to defend, relying on close marking to keep the home side out.

England's determination was personified by left half Kathryn Edwards, who played against doctor's orders after having nine stitches inserted over her left eye following a clash in the previous game against West Germany.

Australia, England advance to Hockey World Cup

SYDNEY (R) — Olympic champions Australia and fourth seeds England drew 0-0 Wednesday to scramble into the semifinals of the women's Hockey World Cup and squeeze West Germany out of the last four.

West Germany's 3-1 defeat of Argentina earlier in the day gave the 1981 champions a great chance of qualifying for the last four.

But they were thwarted by the scoreless draw in a tense pool A game after Australia had missed a first-half penalty stroke.

"I think we played extremely well but we are very disappointed that we did not capitalise on the chances we made," Australian coach Brian Glencross said.

"I now believe we are in with a shout of the medals," England coach Sue Sicombe said. "We wanted to win the game if possible and the girls were very aggressive and determined."

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Old, new pair up at Italian Open

ROME (AP) — While 24-year-old Jennifer Capriati aims for her first tournament victory at the Italian Open, 33-year-old Martina Navratilova is trying to close in on no. 15 — her friend Chris Evert's career record.

Navratilova, who worked on her serve Tuesday afternoon under the watchful eye of former great Billie Jean King, meets unseeded Australian Rachel McQuillan Thursday. A win at Rome would lift her career total to 151.

With nearly 20 years between them, the 12th-seeded seed Capriati and top-seeded Navratilova are the youngest and oldest players in the Rome tournament. The two could possibly meet in the semifinals.

Although potential adversaries in singles competition, Navratilova and Capriati made their debut as doubles partners Wednesday against Australians Tracey Morton and Kate McDonald.

The American pair won the first set 6-2, then dropped the second 7-5.

The Australians strode to a 4-0 lead in the final set. But supported by an enthusiastic crowd which flock to see the pair, Navratilova and Capriati worked their way back into the set to win 6-4 and take the match.

Two seeds begin second-round play Thursday on the green clay at the East Beach tennis club on Kiawah Island, about 20 miles (30 kilometers) south of Charleston, South Carolina.

Malivi Washington, the no. 8 seed, meets Leonardo Lavalle, while no. 3 David Wheaton plays Craig Campbell.

my confidence back."

Navratilova, an expert doubles player, gave her young colleague a few pointers about net play, and the two exchanged high-fives after many winners.

Navratilova's four tournament victories so far this year include a 6-2, 6-4 final-round win over Capriati on clay at the Family Circle Magazine Cup in Hilton head, South Carolina.

This is Navratilova's fifth appearance in the Rome tournament, a competition she has never won. She last played at the Foro Italico in 1987, losing to Sabatini in the semifinals.

In Kiawah Island, South Carolina, only four of the eight seeded players remain in contention after the first round of the U.S. men's clay court championships. But the players aren't particularly surprised.

"In this tournament, the clay is a little bit of an equalizer because there are so few tournaments in this country on clay," said Brad Pearce, who ousted no. 2 seed Jim Grabb Wednesday.

"I don't pay much attention to who is seeded. I forget I'm first. It's weird," added Richey Reineberg. "I'll have to turn things around by my next match or I won't be here very long."

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FOR RENT IN ABDOUN SEMI-DETACHED VILLA

Yazov warns of threats, pledges reform during Moscow parade

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Defence Minister Dmitri Yazov said Wednesday the country still faced military danger but pledged to pursue military reform as Moscow commemorated the defeat of Nazi Germany with a big parade.

Yazov, standing next to President Mikhail Gorbachev atop the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square, was speaking one day after the Soviet leader criticised the armed forces and called for a reexamination of their role.

"Under the influence of deep transformation in the Soviet Union, there have been considerable positive changes in international affairs. Dialogue is taking the place of confrontation," Yazov said.

"But at the same time, the military threat remains. In these conditions, the Soviet Union maintains its military preparedness at the necessary and sufficient level and is carrying out a radical transformation of its defence capacity, all of which constitutes military reform."

The profound changes brought about by Gorbachev's perestroika policies were not yet irreversible, he said.

Gorbachev, in a speech at ceremonies on the eve on Wednesday's anniversary, said the country's leadership was "far from being satisfied with the current

situation in the army. And of course it also cannot be beyond the pale of criticism."

"Our perestroika forces us to have a new look at the army," he said.

Yazov said the defeat of the Nazis 45 years ago was the "achievement of our homeland, our people" and stressed the role played in the victory by the Communist Party, saying three million of its members died in the war.

Revised figures disclosed last week put total Soviet losses at about 27 million.

At a time when Eastern European countries are negotiating the departure of hundreds of thousands of Soviet troops stationed there since the war, he said the Soviet people had liberated the peoples of Europe from the Fascist yoke.

Gorbachev smiled broadly next to Yazov and other members of the country's leadership at ranks of land, sea and air troops, military cadets and Interior Ministry forces launched the 30-minute parade through the square.

In contrast to last week's May

Day celebrations, when Gorbachev was jeered by crowds accusing him of pursuing failed policies, Wednesday's parade was a low-key, polished affair with a minimum of fanfare.

No foreign veterans marched in the square as in past major celebrations. However defence ministers and chiefs of staff from Warsaw Pact countries did attend.

Moscow streets were virtually empty, with a marked absence of the enthusiasm shown on previous such occasions when families would turn out to witness the parade.

Troops paraded in formation over the cobbled square to take a salute from Gorbachev, commander in chief of the armed force.

Cadets scurried across Red Square to present flowers to the Kremlin chief and Yazov atop the mausoleum.

Television showed only the country's top leadership — Gorbachev, Yazov, Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov and Supreme Soviet Chairman Anatoly Lukyanov — exceeding the rest of the leadership.

Rows of T-34 tanks, the mainstay of the Soviet assault on Nazi Germany, rolled through the square followed by vintage

aircraft.

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